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On this thy Booke let him some thoughts bestow;
Deep Questions in Arithmetricke here are
Demonstrated by Rules so plaine so Rare,
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T H

HODDER'S ARITHMETICK:

OR,

That necessary ART made most easie.

Being explained in a way familiar to the capacity of any that desire to learn it in a little time.

By *James Hodder*, Writing-Master, in *Lothbury*.

The tenth Edition, corrected and amended.

LONDON:

Printed by *T. J.* for *Tho. Rooks* at the *Lamb* and *Ink-bottle*, in *Ludgate-street*, who makes and sells the best *Ink* for *Deeds* and *Records*. 1672.

TO HIS

REALLY LOVING

AND MOST

WORTHILY HONOURED

FRIEND,

JOSIAS DEWYE,

MERCHANT & CITIZEN

Of *LONDON*;

JAMES HODDER

In token of true Gratitude for unmerited Kindneſſes,

humbly

DEDICATETH

This Manuel of

ARITHMETICK.

To the Reader.

HAving for sundry years kept a Writing-School in this City, and thereby gained some experience in that commendable Art, thought good heretofore to publish somewhat thereof.

And now for the better compleating Youth as to Clerk-ship, and Trades, I am induced to publish this small Treatise of Arithmetick, which though it be dedicated more particularly to my much honoured Friend, yet being assured he can be content that others should partake of the benefit thereof, I make bold thus to communicate it.

I need not go about to speak any thing in praise of Arithmetick, but shall willingly submit what is here treated of, to the candid censure of the more judiciously skilful

And as I shall condemn no mans diligence in what he hath formerly done, so I think none will blame my endeavours at the present; for though I know it impossible to please every man, and therefore am not solicitous how to do it; yet according to the ability which God hath given me, I have laboured to make a

more

more clear discovery of some intricacies in this Art, than to my knowledge hath hitherto been: which perhaps may not seem to be set out in so gallant a dress as some others; but I dare aver to be done with as much plainness, facility and shortness, as any that I have yet observed.

Thus not fearing, Gentle Reader, *lest any man should scorn my labours, because I seem to under-value them by letting others have the use, profit and pleasure thereof at so small a rate, I refer my self and them to thy consideration: and if after perusal and trial made, thou kindly accept what I lovingly offer, it shall abundantly satisfie him that is devoted to serve God, and profit others in his calling, and desires to remain,*

Ready to pleasure thee, whether known or unknown to

JAMES HODDER.

The Author since the Fire kept School in *Bromley* by *Bow*, where Youth might have been Tabled for their better proficiency:
But now is returned to *Lothbury*.

The

The Stationer to the READER.

THe Authors exact accompliſhment and perfection in the *Rudiments* of this moſt neceſſary and uſeful Art of *Arithmetick*, (it being the baſis of all other Arts and Sciences) his *Eminency* in his numerous and ſpeedy teaching the ſame, induced me to ſolicite the Author to oblige both the preſent and future Generation, emitting in Print, his rare *Method* in this noble *Science*; which he ſo ingeniouſly performed, that in this bad time of trade of Books, in leſs than ten moneths, I ſold of them 1550. There being very few of this kind yet ſet forth by any Teacher of this Art; and as I am informed, thoſe which are extant, of very little uſe to the *Learner*, without the help of an expert *Tutor*. I conceive none ſo well can lay down fit Reaſons for every capacity of the *Learner*, as the practical *Teacher*.

That this may do the Work, which all do but pretend to, to make this *Edition* (in every Rule thereof, moſt plain to all capacities) I delivered to ſeveral Profeſſors and Students in this Art, Books of the former Edition, deſiring them to make their excepti-

exceptions of what imperfection or obscurity they could find therein; All which being by our *Authors* Skill and Industry throughly considered of, he hath digested the *Rules* thereof into so plain and easie a method, as may suit with the capacity of every *Learner*. All former Errors, either of *Printer* or the *Author*, by reason of his great practice, being now fully amended.

Here therefore *Reader*, I present thee for a small price an inestimable *Jewel*, the most experienced and accomplished way of *Teaching* and *Practising* this Art, which extendeth its bounds as far as the utmost point on this side Eternity. Farewel.

Thine

THO. ROOKS.

A further Advertisement of the Stationer *to the* Reader.

The former you may observe was directed to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth and ninth Impressions. Now I desire your candid ingenuity further to observe, that those Books of the said Editions are sold and out of print, and now I present you with a tenth Edition, further corrected and purified from Errors by the Author,

Vale.

A Table shewing the Contents of this Book.

Chap.

An Advertisement.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

The Definition of Number.

A Number is a multitude of Unites put together, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c.

Therefore an Unite is properly to number, but the Original or beginning of number, for it being multiplied or divided by it self, is resolved again into it self, without any increasement, or decreasement.

NUMERATION.

Numeration is that part of Arithmetick whereby one may rightly value, express, and write any number or sum propounded.

To the attaining whereof, observe, that all numbers are expressed by these Characters following, whose simple

value by themſelves conſidered, you may here take notice of.

one. two. three. four. five ſix. ſeven, eight. nine. cipher.
1. 2. 3. 4 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

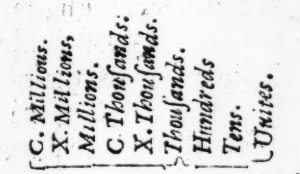
The Cypher ſerveth to make up the number of places, but of it ſelf ſignifieth nothing.

Every Figure hath two values, whereof one is alwayes certain, and hath its own ſignification; but the other is uncertain, by reaſon of the uncertainty of the place where it may happen to ſtand.

A place we commonly call a ſpace in which a Figure ſtandeth: and look how many Figures there are, ſo many places there are by which they are valued.

Every Figure in the firſt place ſimply betokeneth it ſelf; but in the ſecond place which is towards the left hand, is ten times ſo much as it was, in the place before, and ſo increaſeth its value according to its place, as you may ſee in the Table following.

Numeration Table.



987. 654. 321. The first place.

987. 654. 321.	987 *mil.* 654 *thou.* 321.
98. 765. 432.	98 *mill.* 765 *thou.* 432
9. 876. 543.	9 *mil.* 876 *thou.* 543
987. 654.	987 *thousand* —— 654
The 98. 765.	98 *thousand* —— 765
left hand 9. 876.	9 *thousand* —— 876
987.	—— 987
98	—— 98
9.	—— 9

Which you must read beginning from the last place on the left hand, and proceeding to the first at the right, on this manner, *viz.* Nine hundred eighty seven millions, Six hundred fifty four thousand, three hundred twenty one.

And for the better understanding of the Table, observe, that the first figure next the right hand, is the place of Unites, and signifies but his own single value; as the figure of 1 but one, 2 but

two, 3 but three, &c. But where two or more figures are joyned together, the figure in the second place towards the left hand betokeneth his own single value ten times; and so in the third place signifies his own value an hundred times; in the fourth place a thousand times.

Example. 6 in the fourth place is six thousand: 6 in the third place is six hundred: 6 in the ninth place is six hundred millions.

And thus you see the value of the figures is according to the place it standeth in.

The names of the places therefore you must be sure to get by heart.

To help you in the expressing of great numbers, you may make a period or prick with your pen between every three figures beginning at the right hand: as in this Example.

123. 456. 789. Here you see is one hundred twenty three, four hundred fifty six, seven hundred eighty nine: Thus you must express all figures. But to know the value of them, you must begin at the right hand and reckon towards the left, according to the precedent Table, and you will find

find them to be One hundred twenty three millions, four hundred fifty six thousand, seven hundred eighty nine.

There are three sorts of numbers.

1. A Digit.
2. An Article.
3. A Mixt, or Compound.

All numbers not exceeding the nine Unites, are called Digits: as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Articles be numbers consisting of a Digit and a Cypher; as, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, *&c.*

A Compound is a number consisting of both; as, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, *&c.*.

CHAP. II.

ADDITION,

Without the lesser Denominations.

BEfore I begin to acquaint you with the working of any of the Rules following, I shall (all along in their proper places) first shew you the nature and meaning of the Rules; and secondly, the manner of their working.

What Addition teacheth.

Addition teacheth you to add two or more ſums together, to make them one whole or total ſum.

Example.

Received at ſeveral times theſe particular ſums following, viz.

At one time	341
At another time	158
More	217
More	596
More	179
I deſire to know how much was received in all.	1491

I. For the working of this, and all others of this kind, you muſt begin with the firſt, or lowermoſt figure at your right hand, ſaying, 9, 6, 7, 8, and 1, makes 31; then ſet down the 1 in a line underneath, and carry the 3 unto the next place, where 7, 9, 1, 5, 4, and 3 that I carried make 29, which 9 ſet down, and carry the 2 unto the next place towards your left hand, ſaying, 1, 5, 2, 1, 3; and 2 that I brought, make 14, ſet down. So that you ſee all the particulars do make 1491.

A general Rule:

For ſums of one Denomination in Addition.

tion, observe to set down all that is above ten, or tens, and under ten; and for every ten carry one to the next place, until you come to the last, which must always be set down; as in the former Example, and this following, appeareth.

2734
3945
6542
5763
9278
1712

29974

Here I think it not amiss to advise you to be sure, for your clearer working, to set down the figures of every rank in a streight line under one another: as you see in the foregoing sums, Unites under Unites, Tens under Tens, *&c.*

Addition of Money with the lesser Denominations.

II. I need not here to acquaint you, that four farthings make a penny; twelve pence a shilling; and twenty shillings pound.

But thus much I desire you to mind in all Additions and Subtractions, the Title of your Account, and how many of the first Denomination do make one of the second, and how many of the second do make one of the third, and how many of the third do make one of the fourth; and so in this manner if there are more. The observation of this will much facilitate the work, and save both you and me a great deal of labour; therefore I shall onely give one or two Examples of each cast up to your hands.

For the effecting of this, consider as before, how many of the first Denomination do make one of the second (which is here 20) Therefore for every 20 shillings carry one pound to the pounds: As thus, 1, 6, 8, 7 and 1 shilling is 23 shillings. Then come down upon the Tens, and say, 23 and 10 is 33, and 10 is 43, and 10 is 53, and 10 is 63, and 10 is 73, and 10 is 83 shillings; now 83 shillings being 4 pound 3 shillings, set down onely the 3 shillings, and carry 4 to the next; saying, 9, 1, 8, 1, 7, and 4 that I carried in my mind, is 30; set down 0, and carry the three to the next, saying, 1, 7, 3, 2, and 3 I carried, is 16; set down 6, and carry

one

one to the next, saying, 3, 4, 1, 1, 1, 3 and 1 that I carried is 14; which by reason there is not any other place to carry it unto, onely set it down according to this Example.

l.	*s.*
327	11
101	10
100	17
138	18
471	16
319	11
1460	3

As before, so again, consider the Title of your Account, and how many of the one do make the other; then begin with the first figures at your right hand, 5, 7, 1, 8 and 1, which being added together make 22, and coming down upon the Tens say, 22 and 10 is 32, and 10 is 42, and 10 is 52 (and so on if there were more.) Now consider how many shillings 52 pennies make, *viz.* 4 shillings and 4 pence: set down the 4 pence, and carry the 4 shillings to the shillings, saying, 4 that I carry and 8 is 12, and 7 is 16, and 1

is 20, and 3 is 23, and 6 is 29, and 1 is 30; then come down upon the Tens, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 10 is 90 ſhillings; which is 4 pound 10 ſhillings; ſet down the 10 ſhillings, and carry the 4 pound to the pounds, ſaying, 4 and 6 is 10, and 1 is 11, and 5 is 16, and 7 is 23, and 1 is 24, which 4 ſet down, and carry the 2 unto the 9, which will make 11, and 4 is 15, and 6 is 21, and 4 is 25, and 1 is 26, and 1 is 27, which ſet down, and the total amounts to 274 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* as you may ſee in the Example.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
11	11	11
10	16	08
47	13	10
65	11	11
41	17	07
96	18	05
274	10	4

You may make a prick with your Pen at every 4 in the farthings, and at every 12 in the pence, and at every 20 in the ſhillings: but this way is neither ſo neat nor commendable; for if you once prick falſe, you muſt prick it all over again, which will look like ſo many blots, and make

make you more ſubject to miſtake.

Therefore I recommend theſe two Tables following to you to be gotten perfectly by heart (before you adventure upon Addition) as, 1 ſhilling is 12 pence, 2 ſhillings is 24 pence, and ſo on.

Note that

s.	*d.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	is 12	20	is 1	8
2	is 24	30	is 2	6
3	is 36	40	is 3	4
4	is 48	50	is 4	2
5	is 60	60	is 5	0
6	is 72	70	is 5	10
7	is 84	80	is 6	8
8	is 96	90	is 7	6
9	is 108	100	is 8	4
10	is 120	110	is 9	2
11	is 132	120	is 10	0
12	is 144			

The Proof of Addition.

Add all the ſums again (except the uppermoſt, which is here 30 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*) *and then add the Total thereof unto the ſaid uppermoſt line, and if it make the juſt ſum of the firſt Total, it is true, otherwiſe not.*

Example.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*qrs*
	300–	11—	05—	2
	102–	15—	11—	1
	106–	17—	10—	0
	241–	18—	11—	1
	601–	11—	11—	1
	314–	10—	10—	2
	611–	11—	11—	1
Total—	2179–	19–	0–	0
	1879—	07–	5–	2
Proof.	2179—	19–	0–	0

Addition of Cloth Measure.

III. *Note that 4 nails is one quarter of a yard, one yard 4 quarters, one ell Flemmish 3 quarters of a yard, one ell English 5.*

You see the Title of your account is yards, quarters, and nails: now observe how many nails make one quarter, which is four. Therefore for every 4 carry one quarter to the quarters; and likewise for every 4 quarters, which make a yard, carry

ry one yard to the yards, and in the yards, or laſt denomination (of any Addition) for every 10 carry one to the next place, until you come to the laſt rank; which total ſet down, as in theſe Examples.

yrd.	*qr.*	*na.*
371	1	1
106	3	2
410	2	3
716	3	1
151	2	3
171	1	2
412	1	1
601	3	2
912	1	3
3855	2	2

yrd.	*qr.*	*na.*
31	1	2
27	2	3
14	1	2
16	1	3
35	3	1
27	2	0
153	9	3

Ed Eng	*qr.*	*na*
47	1	2
31	2	3
41	4	3
17	1	2
38	3	1
27	1	0
203	4	1
156	2	3
Proof 203	4	1

Ell Flem	*qr.*	*na.*
54	1	2
16	2	1
31	1	2
91	2	1
31	2	3
226	1	1

Addition

Addition of Wine Measure.

IV. The same order that is set down in the Second Section of this Chapter, is here to be observed, and likewise in all the Additions following.

Example.

For 2 pints carry one quart, for 2 quarts one pottle, for 2 pottles one gallon, for 63 gallons one hogshead, for 4 hogsheads 1 Tun.

Example.

Tuns.	*hogsh.*	*gall.*	*pottl.*	*qrts.*	*pints.*
321	3	16	1	0	1
102	1	10	1	1	0
317	1	15	0	1	1
241	2	30	1	0	1
317	1	40	1	1	1
171	3	10	0	1	1
141	2	10	1	0	1
131	1	17	1	1	0
To. 1745	0	26	1	1	1
1423	1	10	0	1	0
P. 1745	0	26	1	1	1

Addition of Troy-weight.

For 24 grains carry one penny weight; for 20 penny weight, one ounce; for 12 ounces one pound.

lb	℥	*dw.*	*gr.*
371	11	19	23
102	10	10	11
413	11	16	10
176	03	19	11
912	10	18	10
341	11	13	22
2320	00	18	15

lb	℥	*dw.*	*gr.*
41	10	17	10
31	11	14	11
10	10	15	15
11	11	11	10
10	10	7	16
107	07	16	14

Addition of Haverdupoize Weight.

For 16 ounces carry one pound, for 28 pound, carry one quarter; for 56 pound two quarters: for 84 pound, three quarters; for 112 pound, four quarters (or one hundred weight) for 20 hundred one tun.

Example

Example.

C.	qrs.	lb	ʒ
91	3	27	15
10	1	16	14
11	2	10	10
31	1	11	12
71	1	11	10
10	3	15	11
227	2	10	08

Tuns.	C.	qrs.	lb	ʒ
91	19	3	17	15
16	11	1	11	11
91	11	2	11	14
60	14	3	10	11
31	11	2	11	13
78	10	1	13	13
41	11	2	11	11

Addition of dry Measures.

For 16 *pints carry one peck; for* 4 *pecks carry one bushel.*

Bush.	pecks.	pints.
317	1	10
102	3	11
413	2	10
171	1	11
106	3	10
1112	1	04

Bush.	pecks.	pints
408	1	10
103	2	10
710	1	11
317	1	10
106	3	11

Add-

Addition of Time.

For 60 minutes carry one hour, for 24 hours, one day, for 365 days one year.

Years.	*Days.*	*Hours.*	*Minutes.*
87	150	11	12
31	110	10	10
14	175	15	23
10	101	11	11
11	137	12	14
10	101	11	13
115	46	23	23.

Addition of long Measure.

For 12 inches carry one foot, for three feet one yard.

Yards.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*
81	1	10
17	2	11
10	2	07
31	1	10
41	2	11
10		10
194	1	11

Yards.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*
300	2	11
101	1	10
602	2	11
101	1	10
101	0	08
710	1	11
810	2	10

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

SUBSTRACTION of Money.

SUbstraction teacheth to take any lesser number out of a greater, and to know what remains.

I *Substraction of one Denomination.*

First, set down the greater number, from which you would substract, and then place the lesser number to be substracted under it, as in Addition, with a line drawn beneath them.

Example,

Received — 379
Laid out — 136

Then take the first figure towards the right hand in the sum to be substracted from the figure over it; as 6 from 9, and there remains 3, which 3 set down: then 3 from 7, and there remains 4: lastly, 1 from 3, and there remains 2, which 2 set down.

379
136

And there remains unpaid — 243

But

But I ſhall give you one or two Examples, wherein the figures of the ſum to be ſubſtracted, are ſome of them greater and ſome leſſer than thoſe you muſt ſubſtract from: therefore if there be onely one Denomination, borrow ten and add to the upper figure; as in this Example.

Received---130624
Paid out---104146

Remaineth---026478

Say 6 from 4 I cannot, but 6 from 14 and there remains 8, which ſet down; 1 that I borrowed and 4 makes 5, 5 from 2 I cannot, but 5 from 12 I may take, and there remains 7; which 7 ſet down: Then 1 that I borrowed and 1 is 2, 2 from 6 and there remains 4; now 4 from 0 I cannot, but 4 from 10 and there remains 6; then 1 that I borrowed and 0 is 1; now 1 from 3 and there remains 2; ten laſtly, 1 from 1 and there remains nought.

So that if you take 104146 from 130624 there remains 26478.

II. *Sub-*

II, *Subſtraction of ſeveral Denominations.*

But if there be ſeveral Denominations, then obſerve as before in Addition of Money, how many of the firſt make one of the ſecond, and ſo on: and if the figure or figures be greater than thoſe you are to ſubſtract from, borrow one from the next Denomination, and ſubſtract from it: and add the Remains to the upper figure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Received-	275-	-11-	-3
Laid out-	196-	-12-	-5
Remains-	078-	-18-	-10

Example. Take 5 *d.* from 3 *d.* I cannot, but 5 *d.* from a ſhilling, or 12 *d.* and there remaines 7 *d.* which added to the 3, makes 10 *d.*

Again, one ſhilling that I borrowed, (for you muſt be ſure to pay what you borrow) and 12 is 13, which to take from 11 I cannot; then ſay 13 *s.* from 20 *s.* and there remains 7, and the 11 makes 18, which ſet down.

Again

Again, 1 that I borrowed, and 6 is 7: now 7 from 5 I cannot, but 7 from 15 and there remains 8: then 1 that I borrowed and 9 is 10; now 10 from 7 I cannot, but 10 from 17 and there remains 7, which set down; then 1 that I borrowed and 1 is 2; 2 from 2, and there remains nothing.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
So that	196	12	5
being taken from	275	11	3
there remains	078	18	10

And thus in any other of this nature, observe that the same that you carried in Addition, the same you must borrow in Substraction; as 12 in the pence, 20 in the shillings, and 10 in the last denomination.

I need say no more, onely I shall acquaint you how to know whether your work be well done or no.

Proof of Substraction.

Add the Remains to the Sum substracted, and if it make the same Sum with that which you did substract, it is true, else not. As in your former Examples, 78*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* and 196*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* being added, do make the same Sum, with the Sum received.

Sub-

Substraction of Cloath Measure.

Yards. qrs. na.	*Ell Flem. qrs. na.*
Bought-3712—1—2	Bo. 4171—2—1
Sold—1913—2—1	So. 1317—2—3
Rema.—1798—3—1	Re. 2853—2—3
Proof 3712—1—2	

Ells Eng. qrs. na.

Bought—4716210—2—1
Sold ——1091317—3—3

Remains—3624892-3—2

Substraction of Haverdupoize Weight.

For the better understanding of the Rule, observe (as you did before) the Title of your account; and where you cannot take one number out of another, take it out of the next denomination: as, you see here; twelve from ten I cannot, but twelve drams from one ounce, resteth 4, and

and the ten make fourteen : 14 from 11 I cannot, but 14 from 16, and there remains 2; 2 and 11 is 13 ; Now 1 that I borrowed and 14 is 15 ; 15 from 11 I cannot, but 15 from 28, and there remains 13, 13 and the 11 is 24 : Now 1 that I borrowed and 3 is 4; 4 from 2 I cannot, but 4 from 4, and there remains nothing; but 2 is 2, which you must set down : Now 1 that I borrowed and 8 is 9; 9 from 7 I cannot, but 9 from 17 and there remains 8, Now 1 that I borrowed and 1 is 2, 2 from 4 and there remains 2.

	C.	*qr.*	*l:*	*ounc.*	*dr.*
Bought-	47-	2-	111-	11-	10
Sold-	18	3	14-	13-	12
Remains-	28-	2-	24-	13-	14

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

MULTIPLICATION.

The Multiplication Table.

2	2	4	5	5	25
	3	6		6	30
	4	8		7	35
	5	10		8	40
times	6	12	times	9	45
	7	14			
	8	16	6	6	36
	9	18		7	42
3	3	9	6	8	48
	4	12		9	54
	5	15			
times	6	18	times	7	49
	7	21	7	8	56
	8	24		9	63
	9	27			
4	4	16	8	8	64
	5	20		9	72
	6	24	times	9	—81
times	7	28	9	10	—100
	8	32	times		
	9	36	10		

1. FOR the clearer underſtanding of this Table, obſerve the figures in the Margent, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* and the word [times] adjoyning to them; ſay 2 times 2 is 4, 2 times 3 is 6, 2 times 4 is 8, 2 times 5 is 10, *&c.* After you know well how to read it within Book, you muſt of neceſſity get it very perfectly by heart, before you can make any farther progreſs in this Art.

The uſe of Multiplication.

Multiplication ſerveth inſtead of many Additions, and teacheth of two Numbers given to increaſe the greater as often as there are unites in the leſſer.

There are three things ſtrictly to be obſerved, *viz.*

1. The *Multiplicand*, or ſum to be multiplyed.
2. The *Multiplyer*, or ſum by which you multiply.
3. The *Product*, or ſum produced.

Ask how much is 7 times 52, or in 52 weeks how many days there are.

If you ſhould add 7, 52 times, it would

be a tedious work; but Multiplication will do that at once, that Addition ſhould do at many times; in Multiplication therefore firſt ſet down the greateſt number and the leſſer under it, beginning at the right hand, and multiply every figure of the Multiplicand, by each figure of the Multiplier: then (do as in Addition) ſet down all that is under ten, or above ten, or tens, and for every ten (or Article) carry one to the next place, and in the laſt place ſet down the tens,

Example.

52 *Multiplicand.*
7 *Multiplyer.*

364 *Product.*

Begin with the Multiplier, ſaying, 7 times 2 is 14, ſet down the 4 under 7, and carry 1 to the next place, ſaying, 7 times 5 is 35, and 1 that I carried is 36, which ſet down as you ſee in the Example: ſo that 7 times 52 is 364.

In 3712 ſhillings, how many farthings; or how much is 48 times 3712;

Be careful in ſetting the figures of the Multiplier under the Multiplicand, for

unites must be under unites, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds; and having rightly placed your figures, then proceed according to your former Example, saying, 8 times 2 is 16, set down 6, and carry 1 to the next place, then say, 8 times 1 is 8, and 1 that I carried is 9, set down 9, and carry nothing, saying, 8 times 7 is 56, set down 6, and carry five to the next place, saying, 8 times 3 is 24, and 5 is 29, which set down. And having done with the first figure of the Multiplier, cancel it with a dash of the Pen, and proceed to the next saying, 4 times 2 is 8, which 8 set down directly under the Multiplier, then say, 4 times 1 is 4, which set down, then 4 times 7 is 28, which 8 set down, and carry 2, then 4 times 3 is 12, and 2 that I carried is 14, which being set down, you shall find 48 times 3712 178176.

3712	
48	
29696	
14848	
178176	178176

How to Multiply by 10, 100, 1000, 10000, *&c.*

Look how many Cyphers you have in your Multiplier, add them to your Multiplicand, and the total thereof shall be the product.

Example.

Multiply		by		facit	
63		10		630	
36		100		3600	
85		1000		85000	
92		10000		920000	
73		100000		7300000	

How to Multiply by 20, 40, 300, 5000, *&c.*

As many Cyphers as there are in the Multiplier, set them down towards the right hand, and multiply the rest as before is taught.

Example

37	232
20	300
74	69600

How

How to prove Multiplication.

First cast away the nines of the Multiplicand (in your former example) 3712, saying, 3 and 7 is 10, cast away 9, and there remains 1; then 1 and 1 is 2, and 2 is 4, which set on the right side of a cross thus + +

Then cast away the nines of the Multiplier, saying, 4 and 8 is 12, cast away the nine, and there remains 3, which place on the left side thus 3 + 4; then multiply the one by the other, saying, 3 times 4 is 12, cast away nine, and there remains 3, which place at the top of the cross, thus,

3
3 + 4

Lastly cast away the nines of the Product, saying, 1 and 7 is 8, and 8 is 16, cast away nine, and there remains 7; then 7 and 1 is 8, and 7 is 15, cast away nine and there remains 6; then 6 and 6 is 12, cast away 9, and there remains 3, which place at the bottom of the cross, and if the top figure and the bottom be alike, your work may be true.

This is the common way to prove Multiplication; But the most certain proof

is by Division, as hereafter I shall shew you.

II. Yet for the more perfect understanding of Multiplication, I have here laid it down in the nature of the *Golden Rule*, which though it be not according to the usual method of Teaching, yet the experience I have had thereof, sheweth me, that it will inform any one more thoroughly in the nature of this Rule, than any directions I have yet read; for tryal hereof take sundry Examples, wrought onely by multiplying second and third numbers together, as these following.

Example.

If 1 yard cost 17 *d.* what cost 40 yards?

17
40
---
facit 680 *d.*

If 1 pound cost 19 *d.* what cost 112 *l.*

19
112
---
facit 1128
---
facit 2128 *d.*

If 1 ſhilling make 12 *d.* what will 20 *s.* make?

20

facit 240 *d.*

If 1 make 48 *qrs.* what will 20 *s.*

20

farthings 960

If 1 crown be 60 *d.* what 500 crowns

6

3000 *d.*

If 1 yard be 16 nails, what 576 yards.

16

3456
576

9216 *facit nails.*

If 1 *Ell Eng.* make 20 *na.* what 246 *Ells*

20

facit 4920 *n*

If 1 gallon make 8 pints, what 63 gal.

8

facit 504 *pints.*

If 1 Hogſh. make 63 gal. what 4 Hogsh.

4

facit 252 *gal.*

If 1 tun make 252 gallons, what 20 tun.

20

facit 5040 gallons.

If 1 inch be 3 barly corns, what 12 inches.

3

facit 36

If one foot be 12 inches, what 379 feet.

12

facit 4548

If 1 yard be 3 feet, what for 478 yards.

3

facit 1434.

If 1 furlong be 40 poles, what 846 furlongs.

40

facit 33840

If 1 mile be 8 furlongs, what 100 miles.

8

facit 800

If 1 pound be 12 ounces, what 176 *l.*

12

facit 2112

If

If 1 ounce be 20 penny weight, what 12 ounces.

20

facit 240

If 1 penny weight be 24 grains, what 20 penny weight.

20

facit 480

If 1 pound be 16 ounces, what 112 pounds.

16

672

112

facit 1792

If 1 quarter be 28 pound, what 4 qrs

4

facit 112

If 1 C. be 112 pound, what 20 C.

20

facit 2240

If 1 Tun be 20 C. what 846 Tuns.

20

facit 16920

If 1 C. groſſe alloweth 15 pound tare, what will 72 C. groſs.

15

72

360

facit 1080 *tare.*

If 1 C. groſſe give 13 pound tare, what will 96 C. groſs give

13

96

288

facit 1248

If 1 Doller be 56 *d.* what 500 Dollers;

500

56

3000

2500

facit 28000 *pence.*

If 1 French Crown be 6 *s.* what 866 ?

6

facit 5196

If

If 1 *l.* cost 37 *d.* what cost 475 *l.*

37

3325
1425

17575 *facit.*

CHAP. V.

DIVISION.

DIvision is that by which we know how many times a lesser sum is contained, in a greater.

The Parts of Division.

In Division observe, 1. The *Dividend.* 2. The *Divisor.* 3. The *Quotient.* 4. The *Remain.*

1. The *Dividend* is the Sum to be divided.

2. The *Divisor* is the Sum by which we divide.

3. The *Quotient* is the Sum produced, and contains so many times the Divisor, as it self is in value.

4. The

4. The *Remain* is always less than the *Divisor.*

First, Set down the dividend, and right under it towards the left hand the Divisor.

Example.

Being to divide 4648 half-pence by 2, the number of half-pence in a penny.

I first set down the Dividend, and then the Divisor under the last figure thus;

4648 (
2

But if the figure or figures just over the Divisor, be lesser than the figures under it, the Divisor must be removed, one degree or place more towards the right hand.

Example.

I would divide 4648 farthings by 48, the number of farthings in a shilling, then I must set my Divisor thus;

4648 (
48

And at the end of the two numbers make a crooked line wherein to include the Quotient, thus (

Yet before you begin your work, consider three things, *viz.*

1. *Seek how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend.*

2. *Multiply the Quotient and Divisor together.*

3. *Sub-*

3. *Substract the Product from the Dividend.*

To propound then the former Example.

In 4648 half pence, if I would know how many pence.

4648 (2
2

I must seek how many times 2 is contained in 4, which is twice; then I set 2 in the Quotient, and multiply it by the Divisor, saying, 2 times 2 is 4: now 4 from 4, and there remains nothing: which 2 having performed its first office, I cancel with a dash of the pen, and remove it one place nearer the right hand, thus:

4648 (23
22

Then I say again, how many times 2 in 6. which is 3 times; I set down 3 in the Quotient, and multiply it by 2, saying, 3 times 2 is 6; now 6 from 6, and there remains 0.

Again I remove the Divisor, thus,

4648 (23
222

Thus

Thus, and try how many times 2 in 4, which is two times, therefore I ſet 2 in the *Quotient*, and multiply it by 2 (the Diviſor) ſaying 2 times 2 is 4, now 4 from 4, and there remains 0.

4648 (232
222

Again I remove the Diviſor, and try again how often 2 is contained in 6, which is 4 times, I ſet 4 in the *Quotient* and multiply it by 2, ſaying, 4 times 2 is 8: now 8 from 8, and there remains 0.

4648 (2324.
2222

Another Example with one Figure.

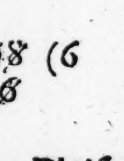
Suppoſe there is 398 pound to be equally divided between 6 men, the demand is what each man muſt have?

Firſt, I ſet down the Dividend 398: and 6 (the Diviſor) under 9 thus, becauſe I cannot take 6 out of 3.

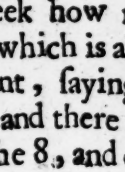
398 (6
9

Then I try how many times 6 I can have in 39, which is 6 times, I place 6 in

in the Quotient beyond the crooked line, saying, 6 times 6 is 36; now 36 from 39, and there remains 3, which I set down over the 9, and cancel the 39 and 6, my Divisor, thus,



Again, I remove my Divisor to the next place under 8, and seek how many times 6 I can have in 38, which is also 6 times, I set 6 in the Quotient, saying, 6 times 6 is 36, 36 from 38, and there remains 2, which 2 I set over the 8, and cancel my 6 thus;



So that every man must have 66 *l.* and 2 *l.* over, which I may turn into pence, and divide also by 6, and the Quotient will be 80 pence, which is in all 66 pound 6 shillings and 8 pence a piece.

This Order I observe to divide by one Figure, but if the Divisor do consist of more figures than one, I must take the first figure of the Divisor no further out of the Dividend than

then I can also take all the rest of the Divisors out of the Dividend that stands above them, as in the Examples following may appear.

But before you proceed to divide by 2 Figures or more, be careful to understand well how to divide by one.

How to prove Multiplication.

In Multiplication I told you, that the most certain proof for that Rule, was by Division; I shall therefore take the Product of one of the Multiplications before going, and divide it by the Multiplier thereof, to try the former work: as for example.

I would divide 178176 by 48, which was one of the former Products in Multiplication, which numbers place as in the Example following.

178176 (
48

First I seek how many times 4 is contained in 17, which I find 4 times; now 4 times 4 is 16; 16 from 17, and there remains 1, which make the 8 to be but 18: now 4 times 8 is 32; 32 from 381 cannot, therefore 4 times is too much.

2. I

I seek whether 3 times will do it, saying, 3 times 4 is 12; now 12 from 17, and there remains 5, which make the 8 to be 58; then I say, 3 times 8 is 24: now 4 from 8, and there remains 4, then 2 that I carried from 5, and there remains 3.

3
84
178176 (3
48

3. I remove the Divisor one place nearer the right hand, saying, how many times 4 in 34, which is 7 times (because 9 or 8 times are too many) then 7 times 4 is 28; now 28 from 34, and there remains 6: then 7 times 8 is 56; 6 from 1 I cannot, but 6 from 11, and there remains 5; then 5 I carried and 1 I borrowed is 6, now 6 from 6, and there remains nothing.

36
545
178176 (37
488
4

Again, I remove the Divisor, saying, how

how many times 4 in 5, which is once: then I say once 4 is 4. Now. 4 from 5 and there remains 1. Then once 8 is 8; now 8 from 17, and there remains 9.

3811 (9
8459 (6
178176 (3712
48888
444

Again I Remove the Divisor and seek how many times 4 is in 9, which is twice, saying, 2 times 4 is 8; now 8 from 9, and there remains 1. Then 2 times 8 is 16; now 16 from 16 and there remains nothing. So that I find the Quotient to be 3712, the same as the Multiplicand was in the Multiplication, which is a most certain proof of that Rule.

How to prove Division.

3811
8459 (3712
178176 (48
48888 29696
444 14848

Proof 178176

And

And as Division is a sure proof of Multiplication, so Multiplication is the surest proof of Division, which is performed by multiplying the Quotient with the Divisor: and if the Product thereof be the same with the Dividend, your Division is well wrought, otherwise be sure some error is committed in your work.

Also if any figures remain after your Division is ended, they must be added into the Product of your Multiplication, according to their several places, and then (if true) the Total will be likewise the same with the Dividend; as for example doth appear in the last sum of this Rule.

A more easier way of Division, and with fewer figures.

There are 4648 *shillings to be equally divided betwixt* 34 *men: I demand what is each mans proportion?*

I will not stand to shew you more of this common way of Division, which is indeed very tedious & burthensome to the memory, and hath caused (to my knowledge) many to despair of attaining it, and so of pro-

proceeding further in this Art. But proceed by the Method following, which will enable one to go on with far more eaſe and delight than commonly is ſeen.

The Queſtion being ſtated, is to be ſet thus.

4684 (
34

Wherein conſider how often 34 is contained in 46; which is once (or rather ſee firſt how often 3 is contained in 4, which likewiſe is once) then ſet 1 in the Quotient, ſaying, once 4 is 4: now 4 from 6, and there remains 2; which 2 ſet directly over its dividend.

12
4684 (1
34

Then go backward to the next, ſaying, once 3 is 3, 3 from 4 and there remains 1, which alſo ſet over the 4, and cancel it, and 3 the Diviſor, with a daſh of the Pen, as you ſee in the Example.

Then remove the Diviſors one degree further towards the right hand, thus;

12
4684 (1
344
3

Then

Then consider how often 3 is contained in 12, which is 4 times: but 4 times the next Divisor cannot be taken out of 8, and you must never take one of the Divisors oftner than you can take all the rest: seeing then 4 times is too much, try (in your mind) whether each Divisor can be taken 3 times, if so, then place 3 in the Quotient, saying, 3 times 4 is 12, 12 from 8 I cannot, but 12 from 18 and there remains 6. Then 3 times 3 is 9, and 1 that I carryed is 10, 10 from 12 and there remains 2.

126	
4684	(13
344	
3	

Again, remove your Divisor towards your right hand, thus.

126	
4684	(13
344	
33	

Then consider how often three is contained in 26; which is 8 times, and 8 times 3 is 24; now 24 from 26, and there remains 2, which 2 will make the next figure to be but 24: Then 8 times 4 is 32: 32 out of 24 cannot be, and

and therefore ſay 8 times is too much Which ſeeing ſo: try (in your mind) whether 7 will do it, ſaying, 7 times 4 is 28; 28 from 4 I cannot, but 28 from 34, and there remains 6. Then 7 times 3 is 21, and three that I carried is 24; 24 from 26, and there remains 2. Cancel out the Dividend and Diviſor, and ſet the remains over head; and your work is done.

```
  (2
 1266
 4684(137
 3444
  33
```

The Quotient ſheweth that 34 men muſt have 137 ſhillings a piece, and 26 ſhillings over and above to be divided amongſt them.

VVhich Remainders, and all others of any Diviſion, I ſhall ſhew you what they are when you practiſe Fractions, as the place more convenient and proper.

4. *Example.*

There is a Ship taken by 346 *Sea-men, which is valued at* 87654. l. *to be equally divided amongſt them, I demand what each man muſt have.*

87654

87654 (
346

Conſider how many times 346 is contained in 876, which is two times, or rather how often 3 is contained in 8, which is likewiſe 2 times; ſet 2 in the Quotient, and ſay, 2 times 6 is 12: 12 from 6 I cannot, but 12 from 16 and there remains 4.

Then 2 times 4 is 8, and 1 that I borrowed is 9: 9 from 7 I cannot, but 9 from 17, and there remains 8.

Then 2 times 3 is 6, and 1 is 7: 7 from 8, and there remains 1. Then having done with the Diviſors, remove them to the next place towards the right hand, thus;

Then ſay, how many times 3 in 18. 6 times, but that being too much, (becauſe all the reſt cannot be taken ſo often) therefore ſay 5 times 6 is 30; 30 from 5 I cannot, but 30 from 35 and there remains 5.

Then 5 times 4 is 20, and 3 that I borrowed is 23; 23 from 4 I cannot, but

184
87654 (2
346
34

but 23 from 24 and there remains 1.

11
184
87654 (25
3466
54

Then 5 times 3 is 15, and 2 that I borrowed is 17; 17 from 18 and there remains 1.

Again remove the Divisors (pondering in your mind) how many times 3 can I have in 11, three times: by which I perceive 3 will do it, therefore place it in the Quotient, saying, 3 times 6 is 18; 18 from 4 I cannot, but 18 from 24, and there remains 6. Then 3 times 4 is 12. and 2 that I carried is 14: 14 from 5 I cannot, but 14 from 15 and there remains 1. Then 3 times 3 is 9 and 1 that I carried is 10; 10 from 11, and there remains 1.

(1
1(1
184 (6
87654(253
34666
344
3

5 Ex-

5. Example.

There is a City taken in the wars by Souldiers, that is worth 7306242 l. I demand what each Souldier must have? 9034.

7306242 (
9034

Here you see that 9034 cannot be contained in 7306, therefore remove your Divisor to the next place toward the right hand, thus:

7306242 (
9034

1. Consider how many times 9 can be had in 73, which is 8 times, place 8 in the Quotient, saying, 8 times 4 is 32, 32 out of 21 I cannot, but 32 out of 32, and there remains 0.

Then 8 times 3 is 24, and 3 that I borrowed is 27, 27 from 6 I cannot, but 27 from 36, and there remains 9.

Then 8 times 0 is 0, but 3 that I carried is 3; 3 from 10, and there remains 7.

790
7306242 (8
9034

Then 8 times 9 is 72, and 1 that I borrowed is 73; 73 from 73, and there remains 0.

Again remove your Devisor.

Here you also see that 9034 the Divisor, cannot be taken out of the Dividend, therefore cancel it, and remove it to the next place: setting a Cypher in the Quotient.

```
      790
  7 3 0 8 2 4 2 (80
    0 0 3 4 4
      0 0 2
```

Then try again how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend, which is 8 times.

Then say 8 times 4 is 32; 32 out 2 I cannot, but 32 out of 32 and there remains nothing.

Then 8 times 3 is 24, and 3 that I borrowed is 27; 27 from 4 I cannot, but 27 from 34, and there remains 7.

```
      79070
  7 3 0 8 2 4 2
    0 0 4 4 4 4 (808
      0 0 3 3 3
        0 0 0
          9
```

Then 8 times 0 is 0, but 3 that I borrowed is 3; 3 from 0 I cannot, but 3 from

from 10, and there remains 7.

Then 8 times 9 is 72, and 1 that I borrowed is 73; 73 from 79, and there remains 6. So that every Souldier must have for his share 808 pounds.

6. *Example.*

What is the Quotient of 56037478 *divided by* 2306803?

Consider how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend, which is here twice.

90141
56037478 (2
23068803

Then say 2 times 3 is 6, 6 from 7, and there remains 1.

Then 2 times 0 is 0; 0 from 4, and there remains 4.

Then 2 times 8 is 16: 16 from 7 I cannot, but 16 from 17, and there remains 1.

Then 2 times 6 is 12, and 1 that I borrowed is 13: 13 from 3 I cannot, but 13 from 13, and there remains 0.

Then 2 times 0 is 0, but 1 that I borrowed is 1; 1 from 0 I cannot, but 1 from 10, and there remains 9.

Then 2 times 3 is 6, and 1 that I borrowed is 7; 7 from 6 I cannot, but 7 from 16, and there remains 9.

Then 2 times 2 is 4, and 1 that I borrowed is 5; 5 from 5 and there remains nothing.

Remove the Divisor.

Again, Consider how many times the Divisor is contained in the Dividend, which is 4 times.

```
  (67410
  990131(6
 5607478(22
 2306803
  230680
```

Then say, 4 times 3 is 12; 12 from 8 I cannot, but 12 from 18, and there remains 6.

Then 4 times 0 is 0, but 1 that I borrowed is 1; 1 from 1, and there remains 0.

Then 4 times 8 is 32, 32 from 4 I cannot, but 32 from 34, and there remains 2.

Then 4 times 6 is 24, and 3 that I borrowed is 27; 27 from 1 I cannot, but 27 from 31, and there remains 4.

Then

Then 4 times 0 is 0, but 3 that I borrowed is 3; 3 from 0 I cannot, but 3 from 10 and there remains 7.

Then 4 times 3 is 12, and 1 that I borrowed is 13; 13 from 9 I cannot, but 13 from 16, and there remains 3.

Then 4 times 2 is 8, and 1 that I borrowed is 9; 9 from 9 and there remains 0, So that the Quotient is 24; or the Divisor is contained in the Dividend 24 times.

Having laid down the latter part of the former Rule, in the nature of the Rule of Three, and apprehending it very necessary for young Learners, I shall therefore observe the same here in Division, which is performed by dividing the second number by the first, and the Quotient is the Answer to the Question.

If 63 Gallons make 504 Pints, what 1 gallon?

504 (8 *pints.*
63

If 4 Hogsheads make 252 Gallons, what 1 Hogshead?

1
252 (63 *gal.*
44

If 20 Tuns make 5040 Gallons what 1 Tun?

1
20 5040 (252 *Gal.*
222

If 72 C. gross allow 1080 pound for Tare, what must 1 Callow?

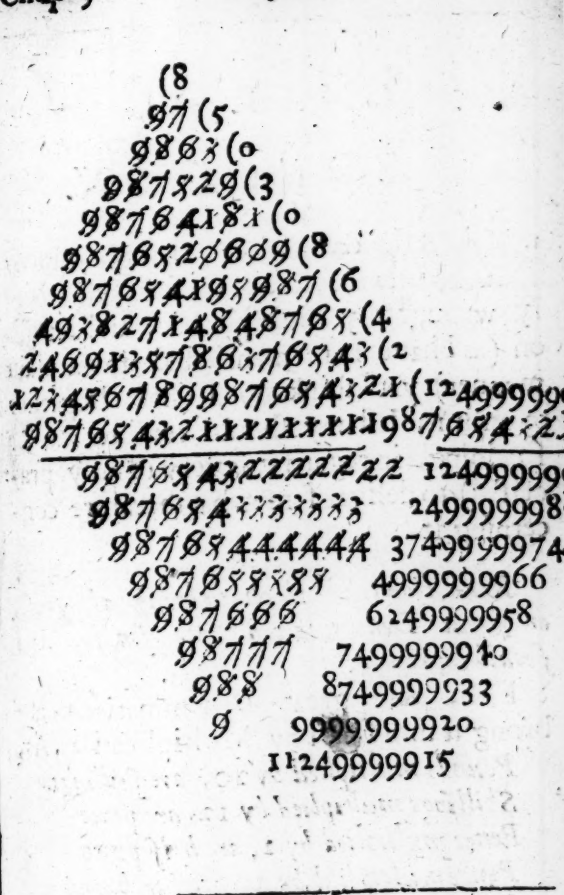
72
1080 (15 lb. *facit.*
72
360
360

If 152 C. cost 760 pound, what cost 1 C?
760 (15 lb. *facit.*
152

If 500 dollars be 28000, *d.* what 1 dollar?

3
28000 (56 *facit.*
25

I shall not (I hope) need to trouble of my self, or Learner to shew the working to this sum or any others, having now (as I suppose) sufficiently treated of Division, but will leave it to the censure of the most experienced to judge, whether this manner of dividing be not plain, lineal, and to be wrought with fewer Figures than any which is commonly taught: as for example appeareth. (8



Proof. 123456789987654321

CHAP. VI.

REDUCTION.

1. AS for Reduction, though it be no Rule absolute of its self, but meerly wrought by Multiplication and Division (as I have here manifested in a plain manner) yet I think good (not altogether to omit it, lest any should censure me for so doing, in regard it is very usually practised) to deliver somewhat therefore concerning it.

Reduction teacheth one to bring all gross, or great Denominations into small, and small into great.

First, All great Denominations are brought into small by Multiplication, As,

Pounds multiplied by 20, *are shillings.*
Shillings multiplied by 12, *are pence.*
Pence multiplied by 2, *are half pence.*
Pence multiplied by 4, *are farthings.*
Pounds multiplied by 240, *are pence.*
Pounds multiplied by 480, *are half pence.*
Pounds multiplied by 960, *are farthings.*

Secondly,

Secondly, All ſmall numbers are brought into great by Diviſion. As,

Shillings divided by 20 *are pounds.*
Pence divided by 12 *are ſhillings.*
Half pence divided by 2 *are pence.*
Farthings divided by 4 *are pence.*
Pence divided by 240 *are pounds.*
Half pence divided by 480 *are pounds.*
Farthings divided by 960 *are pounds.*

In 1000 l. how many *s*. *d*. and *qrs*.

20

20000 *ſhillings.*

12

240000 *pence.*

4

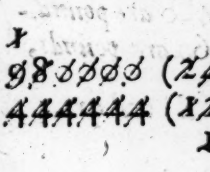
960000 *farthings.*

1. Conſider whether the ſum propounded be to be brought into a greater and leſſer denomination.

2. Conſider how many of the one can make the other; as here, how many ſhillings can make a pound, *viz.* 20: and *e contra*, how many ſhillings a pound makes *viz.* 20.

Therefore of neceſſity there muſt be 20 times ſo many, which being multiplied by 20, makes 20000 ſhillings, and by 12, 240000 pence, and by 4, *facit* 960000 farthings: as in the Example.

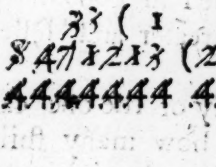
In 960000 farthiugs, how many pence, ſhillings and pounds?



facit 10001.

To bring ſhillings into pounds, cut off the firſt Figure towards the right hand with a daſh of the Pen, and take half of the remaining Figures.

In 8471213 farthings, how many pence, groats and nobles?



facit 26472 *nobles.*

Here

Here you see the sum is to be brought into a greater Denomination than it self, which is therefore to be done by Division.

Then you are to consider what your Divisor must be, which is here 4, because 4 farthings makes a penny; and as often as 4 is contained in the said sum, so many pence there are.

Your farthings thence being brought into pence consider the next denomination what it is, and how many of the former make one of it; as how many pence make a groat, *viz.* 4; and look how many times 4 is contained in the sum, so many groats there are.

Having brought the pence thus into groats, endeavour to bring them into nobles, by considering how many groats make a noble, *viz.* 20. Therefore divide by 20, and your Quotient will be Nobles.

I shall say no more as to Reduction of money, only leave two or three Questions for the Learner to practise upon.

In 100 *l.* how many *qrs. d. s.* 3. *d.* & 9 *d.*

In

In 47162 marks, how many nobles, pounds, groats, farthings, 6 *d.* and 2 *d.*

In 7865 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* how many shillings, pence, and pounds, farthings, crowns, and *ob.*

Reduction of Cloath Measure.

II Observe in this and all the Reductions following, how many of the one Denomination do make one of the other, and so multiply or divide according to the two Rules aforegoing, in Reduction of Money.

In 4372 *yrds.* how many *qrs:* & *ells Flem.*

4

17488 *qrs.* ZZ (1 *ell Flem.*
17488 (5829 *facit* $\frac{2}{3}$
ZZZZ

In 7862 *ells Eng.* how many *qrs.* & *yrds*

5

39310 *qrs.* ZZZ (2 *yrs.*
39ZZØ (9827
4444

In 85 pieces, each 19 Ells $\frac{3}{4}$, how many quarters, nails, and yards?

Re

Reduction of Wine Measure.

III. In 35 tuns how many hogsheads gallons, pottles, quarts and pints?

35
4
---
140 *hogsh.*
63

420
840

8820 *galons.*
4

35280 *quarts.*
2

70560 *pints.*

In 4712568 pints, how many gallons and Rundlets, each 11 gallons?

In 327 Barrels, each 32 gallons, how many hogsheads and tuns?

Reduction of Time.

IV, In 1659 years how many day, hours and minutes? } 365 days a year, 24 hours a day. 60 minutes an hour.

1659
365

8295
9954
4977

606535 *days*,
24

2426140
1213070

14556840 *hours*.
60

873410400 *minutes*.

In 87167155 Minutes, how many hours, days and years?

In 20 years and ½ how many days, hours and minutes?

Redu-

Reduction of Land measure.

V. In 100 miles how many Furlongs, Poles, Feet, Inches, and Barly corns?

8 Furlongs a mile.
40 Poles a Furlong.
16½ feet a Pole
3 feet a yard.
3 inches a foot.
2 Barly corns an inch.

100 *miles*
8
800 *furlongs*
40
32000 *poles.*
33
96000
96000
½ 956000 *feet.*
528000 *feet*
12
6336000 *inches.*
3
19008000 *barly corns.*

Re-

Reduction of Troy weight.

VI. In 87 pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ how many ounces, penny weight, and grains?

87 lb and $\frac{1}{2}$
12

174
876

1050 $0\frac{3}{5}$
20

21000 *dw.*
24

84000
42000

504000 *grains.*

In 7151213 grains, how many penny weight, ounces and pounds?

In 15 Ingots, each 7 pound and $\frac{1}{2}$, how many ounces, penny weight and grains?

Reduction of Haver depoize VWeight.

VII. In 96 C. weight, how many *qrs* (lb and ℥;

4

384 *qrs.*
28

3072
768

10752 *pounds*
16

64582
10762

172032 *ounces*

In 40 C. ½ 19 pound 11 ounces, how (many *qrs.* lb. and ℥;
4

162 *qrs.*
28

1305
325

4555 lb.
16

27331
4556

72891 ℥.

In 8714 ounces, how many pounds, *qrs.* and C?

In

In 20 Bags, each 3 C. ½, how many qrs and pound?

4

14
28

112
28

392 *pounds in one.*
20

7840 *pounds in all.*

Where you find the word [each] have a special regard to it, and reduce the particulars which it impleth, first into one Denomination, then when you know how much is contained in one, you may easily know how much is in all.

In 36 Barrels of Figs, each 3 C. ¼ gross tare 19 pound *per* Barrel, how many pounds neat?

Whether the word Tare imply per *Bag,* per *Barrel, or* per C. &c. *it is all as one, if you keep to your former Rule in Multiplication, by observing which you cannot miss of what you would know: as here Tare* 19 *pounds* per *Barrel.*

Say if 1 Barrel give 19 pounds, what 36 Barrels?

Multi-

Multiply 19 and 36 together, and the Product is pounds Tare, then ſubſtract the pounds Tare from the pounds groſs, and the remains are pounds Neat.

C.
$3\frac{1}{4}$
4

13
28

104
26

364 *pounds in*
36 *one Barrel.*

2184
1093

13104 *pounds groſs*
684 *pounds tare.*

12420 *pounds neat*

In 45 Bags of, *&c.* each 17 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ groſs tare 15 pounds *per* Bag, how many C. neat?

In 47 C $\frac{1}{2}$ groſs, tare 17 pounds *per* C: how many pounds neat?

In

In 5 Hogsheads of Tobacco, each containing as followeth, *viz.* how many C. neat?

Number	containing	C.	qrs.	℔.	℔.
1	4	2	11	tare	63
2	3	1	12	tare	72
3	2	3	16	tare	56
4	4	1	20	tare	75
5	3	2	27	tare	64

In 57120 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lead, how many Fother, at 19 C. $\frac{1}{2}$?

In 5672 Pigs of Lead, each 7 C. $\frac{1}{2}$, how many Fother at 19 C. $\frac{1}{2}$?

facit 2181 Fother $\frac{21}{39}$.

CHAP. VII.

Numeration of Fractions.

THe next things to be treated of, are Fractions:

1. Concerning which, I shall shew what a Fraction is.

2. How it is expreſt.

3. How many ſorts of Fractions there are.

A Fraction or broken Number, is a part or many parts of a whole number. For as whole Numbers take their beginning from one, and continue in number without end; so the said whole numbers by imagination, may be dissolved or broken into pieces or parts infinite.

Therefore to attain the knowledge of them, acquaint your self with these two terms, *Numerator* and *Denominator*.

The *Numerator* expresseth the number of the parts.

The *Denominator* giveth to those parts their names.

$\frac{1}{2}\ \frac{2}{3}\ \frac{3}{4}$ Numerator.
2 3 4 Denominator

Proper Fractions.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ is the one half of any thing.
- $\frac{2}{3}$ is two third parts of any thing.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ is three quarters of any thing.
- $\frac{4}{5}$ is four five parts of any thing.

Fractions of Fractions.

Fractions of Fractions have commonly this word (of) *between them, as* $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ *that is, two thirds of three quarters.*

If

Improper Fractions. If the *Numerator* be greater than the *Denominator*, the Fraction is improper, and containeth a Unite or Unites, or some part or parts of the *Denominator*, as, $\frac{15}{4}$ is three Integers, or wholes, and three *qrs.*

But when the *Numerator* and the *Denominator* are alike, they make a Unite.

Though *Addition* in whole *Numbers* be immediately after *Numeration*, yet in *Fractions* it is not so, because there are as here you see, *Fractions* of several sorts, which must of necessity be reduced into one Denomination, before they can be added Therefore to avoid disorder, I shall first shew what this Reduction of Fractions is; secondly, how to reduce all Fractions to one denomination or likeness.

CHAP. VIII.

Reduction of Fractions.

What Reduction is *Reduction teacheth to bring Integers into Fractions, or contrary; yea, Fractions of divers denominations into one, or what you list.*

I would have reduced $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, of an ell; or what you please into one denomination.

To reduce proper Fractions.

For the effecting of this, and all others of this kind, multiply all the Denominators together (which Product take for a common Denominator) as 2 times 3 is 6, and 4 times 6 is 24, your Denominator.

2. Then multiply the Numerator of the first in all the other *D*enominators, except its own Denominator; as once 3 is 3: 3 times 4 is 12, which take for a new Numerator to the first Fraction.

Then multiply the second Numerator in all the Denominators, except its own: as 2 times 2 is 4, and 4 times 4 is 16, which likewise take for a new Numerator to the second.

Then multiply the third Numerator in all the Denominators, except its own: as 3 times 3 is 9, 2 times 9 is 18, which also place for a new Numerator to the third, and your worth standeth thus:

12 16 18 So that $\frac{12}{24}$: $\frac{16}{24}$: $\frac{18}{24}$:

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{2}{3}$: $\frac{3}{4}$:

II. To reduce Fractions of Fractions into one Denomination.

Multiply all the Numerators together and take the Product thereof for a new Numerator, and likewise multiply all the Denominators together, and make the Total a Denominator.

$$\text{Example, } \tfrac{1}{2} \text{ of } \tfrac{2}{3} \text{ of } \tfrac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{24}$$

III. To Reduce improper Fractions into whole numbers.

Divide the Numerator by the Denominator

Example. $\frac{23}{4}$: $4\overline{)23}\ (5\tfrac{3}{4}$

IV. To Reduce a whole number into an improper Fraction.

Let the number given be the Numerator and 1 the Denominator.

Example. Reduce 13 Integers into an improper Fraction. *facit,* $\frac{13}{1}$

V. To

V. To reduce a whole Number joyned with a Fraction into one Denomination.

Multiply the whole Number into the Denominator of the Fraction, adding thereto the Numerator.

Example. 5 yards and $\frac{3}{4}$ *facit* $\frac{23}{4}$.

VI. To reduce a greater Fraction into lesser terms equivaluable to it self.

Take the half of the Numerator, and half of the Denominator, as oft as you can, and when you can take the half no further, take the one third, or the one fourth, or the one fifth, *&c.* both of the Numerator and Denominator.

Example.

I would abreviate $\frac{24}{120}$ $\frac{12}{60}$ $\frac{6}{30}$ $\frac{3}{15}$ $\frac{1}{5}$

Take the half of 24, which is 12, then the half of 120, which is 60, again the half of 12, which is 6, and the half of 60 is 30; then the half of 6 is 3, and the half of 30 is 15; here you see that the half cannot be taken both of the Numerator and Denominator, therefore try whether it will be abreviated by 3, as thus; How

many times 3 in 3, once; then how many times 3 in 15, five times. So that $\frac{1}{5}$ is in the loweſt Denomination, yet it retains the ſame value; for $\frac{1}{5}$ is equal to $\frac{24}{120}$.

A ſecond kind of Abreviation.

Though by the former Rule all Fractions might be abreviated, yet when you cannot take $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{9}$, *&c.* they ſeem more tedious than by this ſecond way, as may appear.

I would have this ſum abreviated, $\frac{3077}{4103}$ into a leſſer Fraction.

For the reducing whereof, divide then the Denominator by the Numerator, and the remain of the Diviſion will be 1086, by which divide the former Diviſor, 3077, and there will remain 905, by which divide your laſt Diviſor 1086, and there will remain 181, by which remain likewiſe divide the Diviſor 905, and there will remain 0.

Where note, that having divided your Denominator by the Numerator, and the Diviſor of every *Diviſion* ſo often by the Remains, that nothing will remain; Then that laſt Diviſor will divide both your Numerator & Denominator of your Fraction.

As

As in the Example.

$\frac{3}{4}\ \frac{2}{1}\ \frac{7}{6}\ \frac{7}{3}$ *facit*, $\frac{1}{2}\ \frac{2}{3}$ equal to the former.

How to reduce or alter any Fraction to another Denomination, as Money, Weight, or Measure, &c.

Multiply the Numerator by such a new Denominator or Number which you intend, dividing the Product by the former Fraction's Denominator, whose Quotient shall be Numerator to the Denominator last chosen.

Examples.

What is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 *d.*

$2\frac{1}{4}$ 24 (8 *d. facit*
3

What is $\frac{5}{9}$ of 20 shillings?
What is $\frac{7}{8}$ of a Flem. Ell?
What is $\frac{5}{7}$ of a yard?
What is the $\frac{5}{6}$ of a Tun of Wine?
What is the $\frac{6}{7}$ part of a Tun of Iron?
What is the $\frac{9}{10}$ part of a hogshead of Sack?
What $\frac{4}{5}$ of a Dollar at 4 *s.* 8 *d.*

facit 44 *d.* $\frac{4}{5}$.

6

What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 5 shillings?

24

Reduce Fractions of Fractions to one single Fraction, and work as before.

$$\frac{6}{24}\,\frac{3}{12}\,\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \frac{5}{4} \left(1\,s. \& \tfrac{1}{4}\right.$$

What is $\frac{4}{5}$ of a Dollar at 4 *s.* 8 *d.*?
facit, 44 *d.* $\frac{4}{5}$.

CHAP. IX.

Addition of Fractions.

1. ADdition of Fractions is the putting of two or more broken numbers into one sum, or principal Fraction.

In this Rule and the next, observe, that all Fractions whether proper or improper, must be of one Denomination, or reduced thereto by the former Rules.

2. Being of one Denomination onely, add all the Numerators together, which Total subscribe for a new Numerator over the Common Denominator.

Example.

Add $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ of any thing together.
$\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ *facit* $\frac{5}{5}$, or one whole one

326

60 80 90 96

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{4}{5}$ together *facit* $\frac{3}{120}\frac{2}{120}\frac{5}{120}$

120

Reduce them into one *Denomination* by the first Rule of Reduction, then add the Numerators; as in the last Example.

A more speedy Way.

Multiply all the Denominators that differ in quantity each from other, and the total thereof shall be the common Denominator, and Dividend to each particular *Denominators*, whose *Quotient* multiply into its Numerator, and set it directly against its own Fraction; and, *in fine*, add them all up, which total shall be a new Numerator unto the common Denominator; and add as many Integers as they make to the whole Numbers.

Example.

lb		(24) or 12
620	$\frac{1}{4}$ 3	
271	$\frac{1}{5}$ 6	
103	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4	
017	$\frac{3}{4}$ 9	
710	$\frac{1}{2}$ 6	
1733	$\frac{128}{312}$	4. 28 (2 24

III. Yet a more short way.

Cast your Eye upon the Denominators, and imagine what number will be divided by them all, and that shall be your common Denominator and Dividend unto each particular Denominator; then work as before in the last Examples. (12)

Number 12 will be divided by all the Denominators.

472-$\frac{3}{6}$ 6
315-$\frac{2}{4}$ 9
917-$\frac{1}{2}$ 6
106-$\frac{2}{3}$ 8
371-$\frac{1}{6}$ 2
125-$\frac{1}{4}$ 3

(13)

2208-$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{2}$

184.
12

IV. Addition of Fractions of Fractions.

Reduce your Fractions into a single Fraction according to the second Rule in Reduction, then work as before.

Exam. Add. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ unto $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$.

6	24	110	576
$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$	of $\frac{3}{4}$ unto $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{06}{24}$	$\frac{24}{5}$ $\frac{21}{5}$ $\frac{12}{10}$
24	35	840	*facit* $\frac{288}{840}$

V. Ad

V. Addition of improper Fractions.

Reduce your Fractions into one Denomination, and work *ut supra*:

Example. Add. $\frac{5}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{6}$

58

30 28

$\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{7}{6}$ *facit.* $\frac{58}{24}$ $\frac{2}{2}$

VI. To add a single Fraction unto a Fraction of Fractions.

Example: Add $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ together; $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ reduce into a single Fraction, according to the second *Section* in *page* 72. and work as before.

61

4 16 45

$\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{15}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ *facit.* $\frac{61}{60}$

15 60

CHAP. X.

Subtraction of Fractions.

SUbstraction is the taking of one Fraction from another, a less from

a greater, or an equal from an equal,

1. Because Substraction teacheth to take a lesser Fraction from a greater, it will not be amiss to shew you how to know the one from the other.

2. Those Fractions are accounted the greatest, whose Numerator multiplied by the Denominator of the others *Fraction*, maketh the greatest number.

And as in Addition, so here, all *Fractions* to be substracted, must be of one Denomination, or reduced thereunto.

II. *To substract Fractions of one Denomination.*

Substract one Numerator from the other, and set the Remain over the common Denominator. *Example.*

Substract $\frac{2}{5}$ from $\frac{3}{5}$, remain $\frac{1}{5}$.

III. *To substract a whole Number and a Fraction, from a whole Number and a Fraction.*

First reduce your *Fractions* into one Denomination, then substract the one Numerator from the other: and for the Integer, substract as you were taught in whole numbers.

Example,

Received 30 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$: Laid out 10 *l.* $\frac{1}{2}$:

2

---

6 4
$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Remain $\frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$

8

IV. Another way.

Multiply the Denominators together, and let the Product be the common Denominator, which common Denominator divide by each particular Denominator, and multiply their Quotients by their Numerators, and ſet down their Products directly againſt its Fraction, and then ſubſtract, as if it were in whole numbers.

As for Example.

Received 100 *l.* $\frac{4}{5}$ 25
Spent——— 93 *l.* $\frac{3}{5}$ 18

Remains——— 97 *l.* $\frac{2}{5}$ 0

V. When the Fraction to be ſubſtracted, is greater than the Fraction you are to ſubſtract from

Reduce them into one common Denominator (as you did in the laſt Example) and ſubſtract the greateſt Numerator from the common Denominator, and add the Remains to the Numerator of the leſs,

which subscribe for a new Numerator unto the common Denominator, then carry one to the next Integer, and substract as in whole numbers.

	l.	*s.*		C.	
Received	5	0	Bought	16	$\frac{1}{4}$ 7
Paid	3	$\frac{2}{5}$	Sold	14	$\frac{3}{7}$ 12
Remains	1	$\frac{3}{5}$	Remain	1	$\frac{25}{28}$

VI. When Fractions of Fractions are to be substracted, they must be reduced into single Fractions, then substracted as before. *Example*, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ to be substracted from $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$, being reduced into single Fractions, they are $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$.

4

5 9

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ Remain $\frac{4}{15}$

15

CHAP. XI.

Multiplication of Fractions.

IN Multiplication of Fractions, whether they be proper, improper, mixt or compound, they must likewise be reduced to single Fractions; multiply the Numerators therefore together, and the Product shall be a new Numerator:, then multiply all the Denominators, and the Product thereof shall be the Denominator. Ex-

Example. 6
Multiply $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ *facit.* $1\frac{6}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$
12

It might seem (somewhat) strange to young Learners, that $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound being multiplied by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, should make but $\frac{1}{2}$: Therefore to inform them, I think meet to acquaint them, that as whole Numbers multiplied by whole Numbers, do increase the Product, so proper Fractions multiplied by proper Fractions, do diminish the Product: for as 1 multiplied by 1, makes but 1; so that which is less than 1, being multiplied by that which is less than 1, must needs make less than either of them. Or thus: $\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

$1\frac{6}{12}$

To Multiply Fractions of Fractions.

II. Reduce them into single Fractions, then work as before.

Example. $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{6}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$; being reduced they are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$: and being multiplied, *facit* $\frac{1}{6}$.

To multiply a whole Number and a Fraction together.

III. Multiply the Numerator by the whole

whole Number, and divide the Product by the Denominator.

Multiply 4 by $\frac{3}{4}$ *Example.* 4×3 *facit.* $\frac{3}{4}$

To multiply a whole Number, and a Fraction by a whole Number.

IV. Reduce the whole number and Fraction into an improper Fraction, then work as before.

Exam. 2 and $\frac{2}{3}$ by 4 *facit* $\frac{32}{3}$.

To multiply a whole Number and a Fraction, by a whole Number and a Fraction.

Reduce each of them into an improper Fraction, and work as before in *Sect. I.*

Example.

Multiply 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 and $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{13}{4}$ by $\frac{8}{3}$ *facit* $\frac{104}{12}$.

CHAP. XII.

Division of Fractions.

AS in Multiplication, so in this; all Fractions that are to be divided, must be reduced to single Fractions, both for the Dividend or Divisor: Then set that Fraction which is the Dividend on the left

left hand, and that for Divisor on the right-hand; then multiply cross wise the Numerator of the Dividend by the Denominator of the Divisor, and subscribe the Product for a new Numerator: Likewise multiply the Denominator of the Dividend by the Divisors Numerator, and the Product shall be a new Denominator.

Example

What is the Quotient of $\frac{4}{5}$ divided by $\frac{3}{4}$?

Place your Fractions thus, with this X *Character between them, and work according to the directions before given.*

$\frac{4}{5}$X$\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{16}{15}$ *fa.* $\frac{16}{15}$ *or* 1. *whole one, and* $\frac{1}{5}$

I demand the *Quotient* of $\frac{2}{3}$ divided by $\frac{3}{4}$?

$\frac{2}{3}$X$\frac{3}{4}$

---

facit $\frac{8}{9}$

In division of whole Numbers, the Dividend must be always greater than the Divisor, otherwise you can make no *Quotient*. But in division of Fractions it is otherwise; as in the second question propounded, $\frac{2}{3}$ to be divided by $\frac{3}{4}$: for $\frac{3}{4}$ is greater or more than $\frac{2}{3}$: yet it may be divided: for as the Multiplication of proper Fractions (as was said before) doth diminish the Product, so Division of proper Fractions doth increase the *Quotient*.

H I

II. To divide a whole number by a Fraction.

I demand the Quotient of 20 divided by $\frac{1}{2}$?

20 being the whole Number, convert it into an improper Fraction by placing an Unite for a Denominator, and it standeth thus: $\frac{1}{2}X\frac{20}{1}$

facit $\frac{40}{1}$

III. To divide a whole Number and a Fraction by a whole Number and Fraction.

I demand the Quotient of 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ divided by 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$? $\frac{13}{4}X\frac{11}{2}$

facit $\frac{44}{26}$

IV. To divide Fractions of Fractions.

I demand the Quotient of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$. divided by $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$?

Reduce the Dividend into one single Fraction, and likewise the Divisor, then work as before. $\frac{2}{1}X\frac{6}{24}$

facit $\frac{28}{45}$

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

The Rule of Three.

I. THe Rule of Three is commonly called, *The Golden Rule*; and indeed it might be ſo termed; for as Gold tranſceends all other Mettals, ſo doth this Rule all others in Arithmetick.

II. Now for your better information concerning it, you muſt obſerve that there are three Numbers known, by which a fourth that is unknown may be found out, which will bear like proportion to the third, as the ſecond doth to the firſt.

III. Here alſo is to be noted, that if your ſums conſiſt of ſundry Denominations, then the firſt and third numbers muſt be of the ſame Denomination, as alſo the fourth and the ſecond: As thus, if the firſt number be Yards, the third likewiſe muſt be Yards; if the ſecond be Pence, then the fourth muſt be Pence.

IV. But the greateſt difficulty lyeth in the ſtating of the Queſtion.

There

Therefore obſerve firſt, That what you deſire to know, or to be reſolved in the queſtion, muſt be your third number; and you have commonly theſe words before it; as *What coſt? How long? How broad? How much? How deep*, &c.

2. Your Queſtion being ſtated, bring firſt and third numbers into one Denomination.

3. Bring your ſecond into the leaſt name mentioned, or as low as you deſire the Queſtion to be anſwered in.

4. Obſerve whether your third number *requires more or leſs*; *if more*, then multiply the middle number by the greater of the two extreams, and divide by the leſſer and the Quotient anſwereth the Queſtion.

But if it require a *leſs*, then multiply the middle number by the leſſer of the two extreams, and divide by the greater.

Theſe two words *More* or *Leſs*, being well obſerved, the Scholar will underſtand what he doth, and need not to make two diſtinct *Rules of Three*, as moſt do.

The four firſt Queſtions are ſtated four ſeveral ways, by which the one is a proof of the other.

And thus you may easily work all rest, which will be advantageous to the Scholar, and likewise an ease to the Master. I shall therefore only give you the *facits* of the following Questions,

If 6 yards cost 10 *s.* what 12 yards?

10

120

XZØ (20 shillings.
ØØ

If 12 yards——20 *s.*——6 yards?

20

120

XZØ (10 *s.*
XZZ
I

If 20 *s.*—buy—12 yards, what will 10 *s*

12

120

XZØ (6 yards.
ZØ

If 10 *s.*——6 yards——20 *s*

6

120

XZØ)12 yards.
XXZ

If

If six men will be a finishing a piece of Work ten days, how long time will 12 men be a doing the same?

men. *days.* *men.*
6 —— 10 —— 12
10

60

(5 *days.*
12

If 12 men —— 5 days —— 6 men?
5

60

(10 *days.*

If 5 days —— 12 men —— 10 days?
12

60

(6 *men*

If 10 days —— 6 men —— 5 days?
6

60

(12 *men.*

If

If 2 ℔ cost 9 *d.* ¾, what cost 2 C ½?

4 4

39 *qrs.* 10
28

80
20

280 ℔.
39

2520
840

10920

If 280 ℔ —— 5464 *qrs.* —— 2 ℔.
2

10920

(33 *qrs facit.*

If 5460 *qrs.* —— 280 ℔. —— 36 *qrs*
280

3120
73

10902

If 39 *qrs.* ——— 2 ℔. ——— 5460 *qrs.*

2

10920

280 ℔. *facit.*

If I ſpend 476 ℔, 11 *s*, 10 *d*, a year, demand how much that is one day with another?

da.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*da.*
If 365	476	11	10	1
	20			
	9531			(1
	19062			2 (3
	9532			18 (7 *d.*
	14882 *d.*			313

If 1 *da.* ——— 313 *d.* ——— 365 *da.*

313

1095
3657
10953

114242

If 313 *d.* ——— 1 *da.* ——— 114245 *d.*

365 *d.*

If 114245 *d.* ——— 365 *da.* ——— 313 *d.*

1565
1878
9393
1

114382

At

At 15 *d.* ½ *per* ℔, how many C. weight for 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.*

facit 1 C. ½ 14 ℔.

If 9 Ells ½ coſt 27 *s.* 5 *d.* what coſt 80 pieces, each 25 yards, and ¼, and 12 pieces, each 19 Els ⅕?

facit 275 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* ½.

If 100 ℔. of Cloves coſt 89 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* and 1 C. weight of Mace 99 *l.* 10 *s.* 03 *d.* what coſt 3 ℥ one with another?

facit 3 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{17}{33}\frac{3}{92}$.

If 1 pair of Stockens coſt 10 groats, how many dozen pair ſhall I have for 100 marks?

facit 33 *dozen pair* ⅓.

If 7 ℔. ½ of Currants coſt 2 *s.* 7 *d.* what coſt 3 Butts, each 15 C. ½ 14 ℔. groſs, tare 39 ℔ *per* Butt?

facit 88 *l.* 8 *s.* 03.

If 5 Els ⅗ of Cambrick coſt 21 *s.* 8 *d.* what coſt 120 pieces, *viz.*

	Ells.	*qrs.*	*na.*
A 30 *qt.*	272	2	1
Number. B 50 *qt.*	401	3	1
C. 40 *qt.*	341	1	3
	1015	2	2

facit 203 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* ⅔.

Sold

Sold 5 Bags of Pepper, each, *viz.* tare 43 ℔. *per* Bag, and tret 4 ℔ *per* 104 ℔. at 15 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *per* ℔. neat, what comes it to neat?

Also I demand how many Dollars of 4 *s.* 8 *d.* a piece, will pay for the neat weight?

C. *qr s.*

Number { G *qt.* 3 —— 2 / H *qt.* 4 —— 1 / L *qt.* 5 —— 3 / M *qt* 2 —— 1 / O *qt.* 3 —— 3

facit 508 *Doll.* $\frac{125}{254}$. —— 19 —— 2

Sold 10 *Packs* of Cloth, each Pack *qt* 10 Cloths, and each Cloth 39 yards, at 11 *s.* 11 *d. per* yard: I demand how much it comes to in all?

facit 2323 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.*

C. *qrs.* ℔.

Bought of several persons 433—3—17 of Currants at 4 *d. per* ℔. to whom I have sold 519 C. 3 *qrs.* 7 ℔ of Sugar at 2 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *per* ℔. Now I would know what remains for me to pay, they having taken the Sugar in part of payment.

809 *l.* 19 *s.* 00 Currants.
667 *l.* 01 *s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$ Sugar.

facit 142 *l.* 17 *s.* 01$\frac{1}{2}$ rem. to pay

A Merchant died, being indebted to several Creditors, (*viz.*) to A 40 *l.* to B 56 *l.* to C. 80 *l.* Now he being dead, his Estate was worth but 30 *l.* I demand what each man must have?

A 6 $\frac{144}{176}$
B 9 $\frac{126}{176}$
C 13 $\frac{112}{176}$

facit 30 *l.*

Bought 100 pieces of Cloth for 411 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* what containeth the Cloth, the yard being valued at 7 *s.* 8 *d.*

facit 1073 *yards* $\frac{61}{92}$

If 1 pound of *Virginia* Tobacco cost 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, what cost 3 Hogsheads, weight 17 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 lb. gross, tare 37 lb. *per* hogshead, and 4 lb. *per* 104 lb. tret,

facit 78 *l.* 1 *s.* 0 *d*

Also I demand how many Duckets of 3 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ will pay for the neat weight?

facit 413 *Duckets*, $\frac{24}{191}$

A Merchant hath owing 357 *l.* 9 *s.* and his Debtor doth agree with him to pay him for every pound 13 *s.* 5 *d.* I demand what must he pay?

facit 239 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{9}{20}$

A Man died having three Sons and two Daughters, he gave to the Eldest Son 2000 *l.* to the Second 1900 *l.* to the Third 1600 *l.* to the Eldest Daughter 700 *l.* to the Second 500 *l.* Now he being dead, his Estate was worth but 2020 *l.* I demand what each child must have?

	l.
Eldest Son	662 $\frac{11}{61}$
Second Son	629 $\frac{1}{61}$
Third Son	331 $\frac{9}{61}$
Eldest Daughter	231 $\frac{42}{61}$
Second Daughter	165 $\frac{38}{61}$
facit	2020

If I buy a piece of Cloth for 84 *l.* 11 *s.* and I sell the Ell *Eng.* for 7 *s.* 8 *d.* I demand how many yards were contained in the said piece?

facit 275 *yards.*

Sold 4 parcels of Sugar, containing as followeth:

	C.	qrs.	lb.	
The first containing	86	2	21	tare 8
The second containing	76	1	12	tare 5
The third containing	98	3	11	tare 9
The fourth containing	75	1	17	tare 8

At 35 *s per C. neat, facit* 585 *l.* 6 *s.* $\frac{11}{112}$.

If 73 *C.* 3 *qrs* 15 *lb* of Sugar cost 21 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* how many Chests of 86 *C.* $\frac{1}{2}$ shall I have for 1000 Marks and 486 *l.*

facit 30 *Chests and* $\frac{8002}{9608}$ *of a Chest.*

If 5 penny weight of Silver cost 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$, what cost 3 Ingots, each 11 *lb.* $\frac{1}{2}$?

facit 50 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*

If a Gent. hath 960 *l.* 12 *s. per annum*, how much may he spend one day with another, to lay up 100 Marks at the years end to purchase withall?

facit 146 *groats* $\frac{346}{365}$ *per diem.*

A Merchant bought 376 Cloaths, at 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d per* Cloath, which he ship'd for *Spain*, to have Returns from thence, the one half in Wine, at 28 *l. per* Tun, and the other half in Sugar, at 27 *s.*

per

per C. weight. I demand how much of each must be return'd for the said Cloaths?

77 *Tuns* $\frac{124}{360}$ *of Wine.*
1609 *l.* 18 *lb.* $\frac{248}{324}$ *of Sugar.*

There are 101 Pipes of Oyl, that contain 12307 gallons, I would know how much 59 Pipes and $\frac{1}{2}$ will contain, and what it will amount to at 36 *l. per* Tun, the Tun being 236 gallons.

facit 1105 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{118}{236}$

A Merchant bought 9870 *C.* $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lead, which cost 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d. per* Fother, (or 19 *C.* $\frac{1}{2}$) the charges upon the same amounts to 125 *l.* 12 *s.* which he ventures for *France*, to receive from thence French Wine at 13 *l.* 10 *s. per* Hogshead: I demand how many Hogsheads he must receive for content?

facit 287 *Hogsheads* $\frac{220}{236}$.

A Grocer delivered 7657 *lb.* of Tobacco in the Roll to be cut and dryed, and when it came home it held out but 5839 *lb.* I demand what is lost in the pound, and also supposing it cost in the Roll 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per lb.* and the cutting

1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* pound, I demand what it now ſtands him in?

1 *l.* —— 9 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ —— 7657 *l.*

It ſtands him in 311 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$

7657 *l.* —— 1818 *l.* —— 1 *l.*

facit $2\frac{6}{37}\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{57}$ loſt *per* pound.

CHAP. XIV.

The Rule of Three in Fractions.

AS in the Rule of Three in whole Numbers, I laid down certain Principles both for the better diſcovering, and more eaſie work thereof: ſo in this of Fractions, I ſhall endeavour to make all things as plain and familiar as may be.

And firſt, becauſe many queſtions ſeem very ambiguous, whether they belong to the Rule of Three direct, or indirect.

That you may be rightly informed concerning them, caſt your eye upon the third Number in the queſtion, and ſee whether it be greater or leſs than the firſt Number.

But if you cannot eaſily apprehend which is the greater or leſſer, then work according to the ſecond ſection in *pag.* 80.

What

What questions belong to the Rule of Three direct.

If the Third Number be greater than the first, and the Answer required be greater than the second, it is upon the Rule of Three direct.

And likewise if the Third Number be less than the first, and the Answer required be less than the second, it belongs to the same Rule.

What questions belong to the Rule of Three indirect.

But if the Third Number be less than the first, and the Answer required be greater than the second, it is pertaining to the indirect Rule.

And if the Third Number be greater than the first, and the Answer required less than the second, it is according to the same Rule.

Having thus found out to what Rule it belongs, first consider diligently, *viz.* whether the first and third Numbers be both of one Denomination, if not they must be reduced into the least of those Denominations.

2. That your second being a compound Fraction, must be reduced into the lowest, or least name mentioned.

The operation of the Rule of Three direct.

Multiply the Denominator of the first Fraction into the Numerator of the second, and third, and the total thereof shall be Dividend.

Multiply also the Numerator of the first number by the Denominator of the second, and that Product by the Denominator of the third, and the total shall be Divisor.

The operation of the Rule of Three indirect.

But when the questions belong to the Indirect Rule, multiply the Numerator of the first and second together, and the whole thereof by the Denominator of the third, and the Product shall be Dividend.

Multiply also the Denominators of the first and second together, and the total thereof by the Numerator of the third, and the Product that ariseth therefrom shall be the Divisor.

Examples.

Examples.

If $\frac{2}{5}$ of an Ell cost $\frac{2}{3}$ of a *l.* what cost $\frac{4}{5}$?

$\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{4}{10}$ *Dividend.* $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{1}{30}$ *Divisor.*

(1 *l.*

A(o(1$\frac{1}{3}$ *facit:*

30

$\frac{4}{1}$ Ell ——— 1 *l.* $\frac{1}{3}$ ——— $\frac{2}{5}$ Ell.

$\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{2}{40}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{4}{22}$ $\frac{1}{60}$

$\frac{40}{60}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ *l. facit.*

$\frac{2}{3}$ *l.* ——— $\frac{2}{5}$ Ell ——— 1 *l.* $\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{4}{24}$ $\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{4}{3}$

$\frac{24}{30}$ | $\frac{8}{15}$ | $\frac{4}{5}$ *Ell facit.*

1 *l.* $\frac{1}{3}$ ——— $\frac{4}{5}$ Ell ——— $\frac{2}{3}$ *l.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{4}{12}$ $\frac{2}{44}$ $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{1}{60}$

$\frac{24}{60}$ | $\frac{12}{30}$ | $\frac{6}{15}$ | $\frac{2}{5}$ *Ell facit*

For proof of these and the following Questions, the same method is to be observed,

ſerved, as in the Rule of Three in whole Numbers.

If $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. coſt $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ſhil. what coſt $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lb?

$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{4}{16}$

$1\frac{1}{8}$ (2 *s.*

18 ($1\frac{1}{8}$ *facit.*

16

If $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. coſt 1 *s.* $\frac{1}{8}$, what coſt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb?

$\frac{9}{36}$ $\frac{9}{8}$

$2\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{2}{48}|\frac{26}{48}|\frac{1}{1\,2\,4}|\frac{2}{2}|\frac{1}{4}$ *of a ſhil.*

If $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ſhil. buy $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. what will 1 *s.* $\frac{1}{8}$?

$\frac{9}{36}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{9}{8}$

48

$\frac{1\,6}{48}|\frac{1\,2}{1\,2\,4}|\frac{2}{2}|\frac{1}{4}$ *of a* lb.

If 1 *s.* $\frac{1}{8}$ ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ——— $\frac{1}{4}$ *s.*

$\frac{9}{9}$ $\frac{9}{36}$

$2\frac{1}{4}$

144

$7\frac{2}{144}|\frac{26}{72}|\frac{1\,2}{36}|\frac{1}{2}$ *of a*

To prevent diſcouragement to Young Scholars in the Queſtions of this Rule, which indeed are ſomewhat intricate, I adviſe them to turn to the Rule of Three

Three in whole Numbers, and exercise themselves well therein, and especially in such Questions as are most plain and easie, till they throughly understand the nature of the Rule; by means whereof all other questions will be more easily wrought, be they never so difficult.

If 6 yards and $\frac{1}{2}$ cost 8 shillings, what cost 9 yards and $\frac{1}{3}$?

facit 11 *s.* $\frac{19}{39}$

If 1 Dollar be 56 pence $\frac{1}{5}$, what 500 Dollars ?

1 — 56 *d.* $\frac{1}{5}$ — 500 *facit* 117 *l.* 18 *s.* $\frac{1}{3}$

If 2 ounces and $\frac{1}{2}$ cost 16 *s.* 5 *d.* what cost $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{3}$?

facit 59 *d.* $\frac{1}{10}$

When the Bushel of Wheat is sold for 6 *s.* $\frac{2}{3}$, the half penny white loaf shall weigh 5 $\frac{7}{3}$. $\frac{11}{12}$: I demand how much it ought to weigh when the Bushel is sold for 7 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$?

6 *s.* $\frac{2}{3}$ ——— 5 $\frac{7}{3}$. $\frac{11}{12}$ ——— 7 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$

facit 5 $\frac{7}{3}$. $\frac{22}{25}$

If 1 yard coſt 9 *s.* what coſt 4 yards $\frac{1}{6}$?

facit 43 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$

If 3 Ells $\frac{1}{2}$ coſt 15 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ what coſt 6 Ells $\frac{1}{4}$?

facit 2 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{21}{33}$

If $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard coſt $\frac{4}{9}$ of a *l.* what coſt $\frac{11}{13}$ of a yard?

facit 10 *s.* $\frac{10}{351}$

If 3 yards and $\frac{1}{1}$ coſt 4 *l.* 14 *s.* $\frac{24}{45}$, what coſt $\frac{4}{7}$ of an Ell Flemiſh?

$\frac{603 \quad 4254 \quad 72}{31 \quad 45 \quad 7}$ *facit* 17 *s.* $\frac{113321}{193529}$

If 1 *lb.* coſt 6 *d* $\frac{1}{3}$, what coſt 4 *l.* $\frac{1}{8}$?

facit 30 *d.* $\frac{11}{18}$

If 1 Ell $\frac{4}{5}$ coſt 9 *s.* $\frac{7}{8}$, what coſt 1 yard?

facit 4 *s.* $\frac{7}{10}$

I lent my friend $\frac{1}{8}$ of a French Crown for three weeks, that he ſhould do as much for me another time: but when I came to borrow of him, he could lend me but $\frac{1}{5}$ of a Crown. I demand how long time I muſt keep his money, to requite my former kindneſs.

facit 4 *weeks* $\frac{1}{7}$.

If

If 1 Piſtolet be 5 *s.* $1\frac{2}{10}$, what ſhall 430 be? thus,

1 — 5 *s.* $1\frac{2}{10}$ —— 430 *facit* 126 *l.* 17 *s.*

If 13 *lb.* coſt me 3 *l.* how many *lb.* ſhall I have for 97 *d?*

facit 1 *lb.* $\frac{461}{720}$

If $\frac{1}{4}$ *lb.* coſt 9 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$, what coſt 6 *lb.* 9 $\frac{7}{5}$. $\frac{1}{4}$?

facit 342 $1\frac{7}{16}$

If 5 yards of Velvet coſt 4 *l.* 3 *d* $\frac{2}{4}$, what coſt 4 yards $\frac{6}{7}$?

facit 3742 *qrs.* $\frac{22}{35}$

If 1 C. $\frac{5}{7}$ coſt 4 *l.* 12 *s.* what coſt $\frac{5}{8}$ C?

$1\frac{2}{7}$ — 92 *s.* — $\frac{5}{6}$ *facit* 33 *s.* $1\frac{33}{224}$

If 1 C. coſt 11 *l.* $11\frac{8}{15}$, what coſt 4 $\frac{7}{5}$. $\frac{1}{4}$?

$\frac{1584}{2}$ $\frac{1218}{110}$ $\frac{9}{2}$ *facit.*

If $\frac{3}{7}$ of an Ell coſt 1 *l.* 2 *s.* what coſt $\frac{5}{8}$?

facit 32 *s.* 1 *d.*

If 10 Ells coſt 3 *l.* $\frac{2}{5}$, what coſt 1 yard?

$\frac{20}{5}$ —— $1\frac{8}{5}$ —— $\frac{4}{5}$ *facit.*

If $\frac{1}{4}$ C. coſt $1\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{11}{12}$, what coſt 1 C. $\frac{6}{7}$?

$\frac{3}{4}$ —— $\frac{6}{11}$ —— $1\frac{2}{7}$ *facit.*

If $\frac{1}{2}$ of *C.* cost $1\frac{6}{13}$ *lb.* what will 3 *s.* $\frac{2}{8}$ buy?

——— $\frac{20}{13}$ *s.* ——— C, $\frac{2}{8}$ ——— $\frac{21}{5}$ *s. facit.*

If $\frac{5}{6}$ of a yard of Cloth in length, and 1 yard $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, make a Childs Coat, I demand how much ſtuff will make the ſame Child a Coat when the ſtuff is but $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard broad?

7 ——— $\frac{5}{6}$ ——— 3 *facit* 1 *yard* $\frac{11}{18}$

If 8 *lb.* $\frac{3}{4}$ coſt 2 *l.* 11 *s.* $\frac{3}{4}$, how many *lb.* ſhall I buy for 4 *l.* $\frac{1}{6}$?

facit.

If $\frac{2}{7}$ of 1 C. coſt $\frac{1}{16}$ of *l.* what coſt $\frac{1}{5}$ of a pound?

facit.

If $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ coſt $\frac{11}{12}$ of a penny, how much ſhall I buy for $\frac{6}{11}$ of 20 *s.*?

facit.

If $\frac{13}{13}$ of a pound coſt $\frac{5}{11}$ of *l.* how many pounds ſhall I have for 2 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$?

facit.

How many yards are bought for 142 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* when the $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{4}$ of a yard coſt 6 *s.* $\frac{5}{8}$?

facit.

If

If 1 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12 ℔. $\frac{1}{3}$ coſt 2 *l.* $\frac{5}{6}$, what coſt $\frac{7}{9}$ of an $\frac{7}{5}$?

facit $_{140}\frac{3}{000}$

If 26 ℔ at *Antwerp* be 27 ℔ $\frac{7}{8}$ at *London*, how many pounds at *Antwerp* are 56 ℔ at *London* ?

facit 52 $_{215}\frac{12}{3}$

If 8 Ells at *Antwerp* be 5 Ells $\frac{1}{5}$ at *London*, how many Ells at *Antwerp* are 150 Ells $\frac{1}{11}$?

facit 231 *Ells* $\frac{1}{143}$

If $3\frac{1}{2}$ times $3\frac{1}{2}$. coſt $1\frac{1}{2}$ times $1\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* what ſhall amount unto $\frac{1}{2}$ times $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 *l* $\frac{1}{4}$?

$\frac{42}{4}$ —— $\frac{9}{4}$ —— $\frac{42}{48}$ *facit* $\frac{1}{784}$ of a *l.*

If $\frac{1}{3}$ leſs $\frac{1}{6}$ ℔ . coſt 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ *lb.* what ſhall 10 *lb.* leſs $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of $3\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* amount unto ?

$\frac{1}{6}$ —— $\frac{1}{64}$ —— $\frac{21}{40}$ *fac.* 135-17-0-3

When $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *lb.* coſt $\frac{1}{5}$ leſs $\frac{1}{6}$ *l.* each pound to contain 24 *s.* $\frac{1}{8}$, what ſhall then $\frac{4}{5}$ leſs $\frac{4}{5}$ Ell amount unto ?

$\frac{1}{11}$ —— $\frac{1}{132}$ —— $\frac{1}{40}$ *facit* 2 $\frac{97}{110}$ *d.*

When

When $\frac{1}{5}$ of 5 Ells leſs $\frac{1}{5}$ of an Ell coſt $\frac{1}{8}$ of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* leſs $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *l.* what then ſhall $\frac{1}{6}$ of 6 Ells leſs $\frac{1}{6}$ of an Ell ?

$\frac{4}{5}$ —— $\frac{17}{16}$ —— $\frac{1}{6}$ *facit* 1 $\frac{481}{3840}$ *l.*

If $\frac{2}{3}$ of 20 ℔. coſt 36 *l.* leſs $\frac{3}{4}$ of 30 *l.* I demand to how much $\frac{5}{6}$ of 40 *l.* and $\frac{5}{27}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, will amount unto ?

$\frac{40}{13}$ —— $\frac{27}{2}$ —— $\frac{2538}{72}$ *facit* 35 $\frac{2211}{3120}$ *l.*

If 10 Ells and $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter, and yet more $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{6}$ of an Ell coſt 12 *l.* and $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$ of a *l.* what then ſhall two Ells and $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$, and yet more $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 and $\frac{1}{216}$ part of an Ell amount unto ?

$\frac{263}{72}$ —— $\frac{149}{12}$ —— $\frac{13099}{4800}$ *facit* 3 $\frac{2511211}{6181840}$

If $\frac{1}{7}$ of 50 ℔. leſs $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of 35 ℔. coſt $\frac{2}{10}$ of 60 *l.* and yet more $\frac{3}{5}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{20}$ of 60 *l.* what ſhall then amount unto $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ *l.* leſs $\frac{1}{3}$ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$?

$\frac{655}{42}$ —— $\frac{11}{5}$ $\frac{2}{}$ —— $\frac{7}{6}$ *facit* $\frac{5723310}{3271}$ *l.*

If 18 ℔. leſs $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{2}{8}$ of an ℥. of Saffron coſt 31 *l.* and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 5 *s.* leſs $\frac{3}{10}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ *s.* what ſhall then amount unto 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *l.* and $\frac{1}{6}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of ℥. accounting for theſe laſt pounds 32 *ounces* to the pound ?

$\frac{1272899}{48}$ —— $\frac{46602}{75}$ —— $\frac{492}{8}$ *facit* 6 *l.* 1 *s.* $\frac{4834081}{1034175}$

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Rules of Practice.

Tables of Practice.

The even parts of a pound.

l. *s.* *d.*	
10—0	is ½
6—8	is ⅓
5—0	is ¼
4—0	is ⅕
3—4	is ⅙
2—6	is ⅛
1—0	is 1/20

The even parts of a shilling.

d.	
6	is ½
4	is ⅓
3	is ¼
2	is ⅙
1 ½	is ⅛
1	is 1/12

BEfore the Learner can well proceed further, he muſt get theſe Tables very perfectly by heart; I might puzzle his head with ſome others, which becauſe I conceive would be troubleſome and burthenſome to his memory, therefore I ſhall omit them,

2—12—24
3—12—36
4—12—48
5—12—60
6—12—72
7—12—84
8—12—96
9—12—108
10—12—120
11—12—132
12—12—144

them, and observe this plain and easie method following.

And first I shall begin with the even parts of a shilling.

I. When the price is an even part of a shilling, consider what part of a shilling it is; which being found, divide the sum propounded by it, and the quotient will be shillings. As in these six Examples following will appear.

Ells.	*d.*	
½	8468 at 6 *per Ell.*	
	423 | 4	
	211-14-0 *fa.*	
⅓	867 at 4 *per Ell.*	
	28 | 9	
	14-9-0 *facit.*	
lb.		
¼	278 at 3 *d.* per *lb.*	
	6 | 9	
	3-9-0 *facit.*	

lb.	*d.*	
⅙	3618 at 2 *per lb.*	
	60 | 3	
⅓	30-3 *facit.*	
yards.	*d.*	
⅛	2760 at 1 ½ *per y.*	
	34 | 5	
	17-5 *facit.*	
lb.	*d.*	
1/12	4896 at 1 *per lb.*	
	40 | 8	
	20-8 *fa.*	

Having

Having gone thus far upon those even parts of a shilling that are most easie, I must intreat the Learner to return back to a farthing, an half-penny, three farthings, *&c.* the other parts of a shilling.

II. When the price is Farthings or Half-pence, bring the given sum into Pence, and work as before in the last question; but when they are uneven parts, as penny-farthing, penny-three-farthings, two-pence-farthing, or the like; Begin first with the even parts of a shilling: As for instance, 6396 Ells at 5 farthings *per* Ell, work first for the penny, as before; then consider, if at the price of a penny they come to so many shillings, then the farthing must be the fourth part of them, which being taken and added together, your work is done.

	Ells.		*Ells.*
$\frac{1}{4}$	420 at $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* *per* Ell	$\frac{1}{2}$	716 at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* *per* Ell
$\frac{1}{12}$	105	$\frac{1}{2}$	358
	8-9 *d. facit.*		2 | 9-10 *d.*
			1-9-10 *facit.*

Ells.

Ells.	*d.*
½ 6396 at ¼ *per* Ell.	
1½ 3198	
½ 266—6 *d.*	
133—3	
39 | 9	
19—19—9 *fa.*	
1⅓ 5712 at 1 *d.* ¼	
¼ 476	
119	
59 | 5	
29—15 *facit.*	

Ells.	*d.*
⅛ 7225 at 1 ¼ *per* El.	
½ 903—1 ½	
150—6 ¼	
105 | 3	
52—13—7 ½ *fa.*	

III. When any thing doth remain of any Division, it is of the same Denomination as the Dividend was, as here in the last Example 7225 three half pence being divided by 8, there remains one three half pence,

$\frac{1}{6}$	864 at 2 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$	
$\frac{1}{8}$	144 18	
	16 | 2	
	8-2-0 *fa.*	
$\frac{1}{6}$	3714 at 2 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$	
$\frac{1}{4}$	619 154-9	
	77 | 3	
	38-13-9 *fa.*	
$\frac{1}{3}$	417 at 2 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$	
$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	69-6 7-4$\frac{1}{2}$ 8-8$\frac{1}{4}$	
	9 | 5-6$\frac{3}{4}$	
	4-15-6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *fa.*	

$\frac{2}{4}$	3716 at 3 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$	
1$\frac{1}{2}$	929 77-5	
	100 | 6	
	50-6-5 *facit.*	
	lb.	
$\frac{1}{4}$	41712 at 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$	
$\frac{1}{6}$	10428 1738	
	1216 | 6	
	608-6-0 *facit.*	
$\frac{1}{4}$	817 at 3 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$	
$\frac{3}{4}$	204 — 3 *d.* 51 — 0$\frac{3}{4}$	
	25 | 5	
	12-15-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *facit.*	

1/2	7138 at 4 *d.* 1/4
1/2	1189-8
	1189-8
	148-8 1/2
	252 | 8-0
	126-8-0 1/2 *fac.*
1/3	5171 at 4 *d* 1/2
	1723-8
1/8	215-5 1/2
	139 | 9-1
	96-19-1 1/2 *fac.*
1/3	17 at 4 *d.* 3/4
1/8	323-8
	40-5 1/2
1/2	20-2 3/4
	38 | 4-4 1/4
	19-4-4 1/4 *fac.*

2/8	712 at 5 *d.*
1/4	237-4
	59-4
	29 | 6
	14-16-8 *facit.*
1/2	3716 at 7 *d.*
1/6	1858
	309-8
	216 | 7-
	108-7-8 *facit.*
	8716 at 8 *d.*
1/3	2905-4
	2905-4
	581 | 0-8
	290-10-8 *facit.*

½ 6371 at 9 *d.*	2716 at 12 *d.*
½ 3185-6	271 | 6
1592-9	135-16-0 *facit.*
477 | 8 ⅓	½ 3762 at 12 *d.* ¼
238-18-3 *facit.*	½ 1881 *d.*
½ 846 at 10 *d.*	940-6
½ 423	½ 940-6
211-6	78-4 ½
⅓ 70-6	384 | 0-4 ½
70 | 5-0	192-0-4 ½ *facit.*
35-5-0 *facit.*	
½ 4687 at 11 *d.*	
⅓ 2343-6 *d.*	
1562-4	
¼ 390-7	
429 | 6-5	
214-16-5 *facit.*	

5627 Ells at 13 *d. per* Ell.

IV. As for the 12 *d.* that is done to your hand, there being so many shillings as there are Ells: then for the penny, consider that 12 pence *per* Ell it comes to so much, and the odd penny take $\frac{1}{12}$ of the giving sum, which will make likewise shillings. And thus you may do touching any of the following questions, by taking the even or uneven parts, as you have learned before.

2684 at 13 *d.*		7684 at 15 *d.*	
$\frac{1}{12}$	2684	$\frac{1}{4}$	7684
	223-8 *d.*		1912
	290 | 7		960 | 5
	145-7-8 *facit.*		480-5 *facit.*
8642 at 14 *d.*		3716 at 16 *d.*	
$\frac{1}{6}$	8642	$\frac{1}{3}$	3716
	1460-4 *d.*		1238-8 *d.*
	1010 | 2		495 | 4
	505-2-4 *facit.*		257-14-8 *fa.*

3141 at 17 *d.*	417 at 21 *d.*
1236 at 18 *d.*	1021 at 22 *d.*
26812 at 19 *d.*	317 at 23 *d.*
1213 at 20 *d.*	1712 at 2 *s.*

V. Obſerve that as many yards as there are, ſo many two ſhillings, therefore multiply by 2, and the Product are ſhillings: and this method you may obſerve in all others.

On this, if you will:

For thoſe even parts of a pound that are moſt familiarly known, as two ſhillings, you may take the $\frac{1}{12}$, for two ſhillings and 6 pence the $\frac{1}{7}$, for 3 ſhillings and 4 pence the $\frac{1}{6}$, for 4 ſhillings the $\frac{1}{5}$, for 5 ſhillings the $\frac{1}{4}$, for 6 ſhillings and 8 pence the $\frac{1}{3}$, for 10 ſhillings the $\frac{1}{2}$.

lb.

1712 at 2 *s.* per *lb.*
2

342 | 4

171-4-0 *facit.*

Ells.

1½ 7260 at 2 *s.* 1 *d.*
2

14520
605

½ 1512 | 5

756-5-0 *fa.*

412 at 2 *s.* 3 *d.*

106 at 2 *s.* 4 *d.*

171 at 2 *s.* 5 *d.*

⅛ 3672 at 2 *s.* 2 *d*
2

7344
612

795 | 6

397-16-0 *fa.*

If pence be required in the *question*, the parts of pence take out of the given sum, as in these three last Examples do appear.

1410 at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

712 at 2 *s.* 7 *d.*

100 at 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

610

6101 at 2 *s.* 9 *d.*

1006 at 2 *s.* 10 *d.*

6109 at 2 *s.* 11 *d.*

4672 Ells and $\frac{1}{2}$ at 4 *s.* and 4 *d. per* Ell.

Questions of this nature that do consist of several denominations, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, *&c.* are wrought as before, onely for the half Ell, take half of the given price of an Ell, *&c.* for a quarter, take a quarter of the price, *&c.* and add it to the former sum.

Example.

	Ells.			
$\frac{1}{2}$	4672 $\frac{1}{2}$	at 4 *s.*	4 *d.*	
	4	2	2	
	18688			
	1557	-4 *d.*		
	2	—2		
	2024	7 : 6		
	1012	-7	-6 *fa.*	

	€.	*s.*	*d.*	
$\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	at 17	7 *per C.*	
	17	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	119			
$\frac{1}{6}$	170 *d.*			
	8	—6		
	1	—5		
	4	—4 $\frac{2}{4}$		
	30	3 : 3		
	15	-3	-3 $\frac{3}{4}$	

If the price required be concerning pounds neat, you must reduce the hundreds gross into pounds gross, and substract the pounds tare from them, and the remains will be pounds neat.

32 C. gross, tare 172 *lb.* at 7 *d.* per *lb.* neat.

32
112

64
32
32

3584 *lb.* gross.
172 *lb.* tare.

3412 *lb.* neat.

	l.	*d.*
½	3412 at 7 *per lb.*	
⅙	1706	
	284	4 *d.*
	199	10
	99	10–4 *facit*

36 C. gross, tare 94 *lb.* at 14 *d.* per *lb.* neat.

36
112

72
36
36

4032 *lb.* gross.
94 *l.* tare.

3938 *lb.* neat.

	l.	*d.*
	3938 at 14 *per lb.*	
	3938	
	656	4 *d.*
	459	4–4
	229	14–4 *facit.*

VIII. Again

VIII. Again obſerve whether the pounds tare be abſolutely ſo much as in the laſt Example, or whether it be ſo much *per* Bag *per* C. or Barrel, *&c.* if it be any of theſe, multiply the tare given by the C. Bag, or Barrel, and the Product will be pounds tare, which ſubſtract from the pounds groſs, and the remains are pounds neat.

Example.

56 C. groſs, tare 17 *lb. per* C. at 9 *d. per lb.* neat.

56	56
112	17
112	392
56	56
56	952

6272 *lb.* groſs.
952 *lb.* tare.

5320 *lb.* neat.

d.	
5320 *l* at 9 *per l.*	
2660	
1330	
399	10

199—10—*facit.*

12 C. groſs, tare 13 *lb. per* C. at 18 *d. per lb.*

12	12
112	13
24	36
12	12
12	156 *lb.* tare

1344 *lb.* groſs
156 *lb.* tare

1188 *lb.* neat

lb.	*d.*
1188 at 18 *per lb.*	
1188	
594	
188	2

89—2—0 *facit.*

IX. Observe whether the given price required be at so much *per* C. if so, then bring your pounds tare into C. and substract them from the C. gross.

Example.

17 C. Gross, tare 11 *lb. per* C. at 15 *s. per* C. neat.

17
11

17
17

187 lb. tare.
75

C. qrs. lb.
2|87 (1-2-19 *ta.*
2|12
C. qrs. lb.
17-0-0 gross.
1-2-19 tare.

15-1-9 neat.

C. q:s. lb. s.
15-1-9 at 15 per C.
15

75
15

225 d.
3-9
1 $0\frac{3}{4}$

2-9-$9\frac{3}{4}$

11-9-$9\frac{3}{4}$ *facit.*

20 C. gross, tare 13 *l. per* C. at 12 *s. per* C. neat.

13
20

206 *lb. ta.*
36

C. *qrs, lb.*
2|86 (2-1-8 *ta.*
2|12
C. *qrs. lb.*
20-0-0 gross.
2-1-8 *tare.*

17-2-20 neat.

C. *qrs lb*
17-2-20 *ne.* at 12 *s.*
12 *per* C.

34
17

204
6

21 *d.*

2 1 | 2

10 12-1 *d. fac.*

X. I

X. I think those former Rules well observed, to be sufficient for your instruction touching Tare, onely if the gross hundreds have several species, as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ odd pounds, or the like, then consider, if one hundred give so much tare, then a quarter of a C. will give a quarter so much; and if one quarter give so much, 14 pound will give half so much; and if 14 pound give so much, then 7 pound will give half as much, *&c.*

Example.

13 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, Tare 12 pound *per* C. at 2 *s.* 3 *d* *per* pound neat.	96 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 pound gross, Tare 13 ℔. *per* C. at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* pound neat.

What Treat is.

XI. Having thus shewed you the way of finding out the Tare, I come in the next place to shew you how to finde out the Treat, which is a certain allowance of 4 ℔. *per* 104 ℔. upon many sorts of Commodities.

Example.

39 C. Gross, Tare 15 ℔. *per cent.* and 4 ℔. *per* 104 ℔. Treat, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* 15. neat.

1 Bring the C. groſs into pounds groſs

2 Multiply the lb. tare by the C. groſs and the Product is the pound tare.

3 Subſtract the lb. tare from the lb. groſs, and the remain is ſubtil pounds which pounds divide by 26, becauſe 26 is contained 4 times in 104, and as often as it is contained, ſo many pounds Treat there are, which ſubſtract from the ſubtil pounds, and the remain will be neat pounds.

C.	
39	39
112	15
78	195
39	39
39	585 *lb.* tare.
4368 *lb.* groſs	(1
585 *lb.* tare.	XXX4 *lb.*
3783 *lb.* ſubtil.	3778 (3 (145 treat.
145 *lb.* treat	2666
3638 *lb.* neat.	22

at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* *per lb. facit* 821 *l.* 1 *s.*

Other

Other wayes there are to finde out the Tare, but I conceive these are the most plain for young Learners: However I shall give them one or two Examples of another manner of working, which is both very commendable and speedy.

1. When the Tare is 14 pound *per cent.* take the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the pounds grosse, and the quotient will be pounds tare.

2. When the allowance is Tare 16 *l. per cent.* take the $\frac{1}{7}$ part, or divide it by 7, and the quotient will be pounds tare.

3. Suppose it were tare 24 pound *per cent.* work first for 16 as before, then take the $\frac{1}{2}$ of that which 16 cometh to, for if 16 produce so much, 8 must produce the $\frac{1}{2}$ of that, which being added will make the pounds tare for 24 pounds *per cent.*

Again, suppose it were at 20 pound *per cent.* you may work first for 16, and then 4 will be the $\frac{1}{4}$ of that quotient, which being added maketh the total of your pounds tare for 20 pound *per cent.*

Again, suppose it were for 12 pound *per cent.* tare, work as before for 16, which quotient is for 4 too much, therefore take the $\frac{1}{4}$ of that, and substract from that of 16, and the remains will be pounds Tare, or 12 pound *per cent.*

Again, suppose it were 7 pounds *per Cent.* tare, work for 14, and if 14 comes to so much, then 7 will be ½ of that: and you may with ease work all questions of this kind, by making 14 or 16 your standing Rule, adding and substracting the part or parts of it more or less, as occasion requires. I might say more as to this, but shall forbear, only I will give you two or three Examples ready cast up, and state a few others to exercise your ingenuity therewith.

48 C. Gross, Tare 14 *lb per cent.* at 10 *d.* ½ *per lb* neat.

C.	
48	4704 *lb.* at 10 *d.* ½ *per lb.*
112	
96	
48	
48	
½ 5376 *lb.* gross.	
672 *lb.* tare.	
4704 *lb.* neat.	

56 C.

56 C. ¼ groſs, tare 16 pound *per cent.* at 9 *d.* *per* pound neat.

C.
56 ¼
4

225
28

1800
450

⅐ 6300 *lb.* groſs.
900 *lb.* tare.
d.
½ 5400 *lb.* neat at 9

½ 2700
1350

405 | 0

202 - 10 - 0 *fa.*

97 C. ¾ 11 pound groſs, tare 24 *lb.* *per cent.* at 5 *d.* *per* pound neat.

97 ¾ 11
4

391
28

3129
783

⅐ 10959 *lb.* groſs.

½ 1565
0782

2347 *lb.* tare.
d.
⅓ 8612 *lb.* ne at 5

¼ 2870 - 8 *d.*
717 -- 8

368 | 8 - 4

179 - 8 - 4 *facit.*

19 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 pound groſſe, Tare 18 pound *per Cent.* at 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per lb.* neat.

20 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 pound groſſe, Tare 12 pound *per cent.* at 10 *d. per* pound neat.

34 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 pound groſſe, Tare 7 pound *per cent.* at 11 *d. per lb.* neat.

86 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 pound groſſe, Tare 13 pound *per cent.* at 8 *d. per lb.* neat.

13 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ groſſe, Tare 22 pound *per cent.* at 16 *d per* pound neat.

19 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 pound groſſe, Tare 19 *lb. per cent.* at 18 *d. per lb.* neat.

CHAP

CHAP. XVI.

The Double Rule of Three.

HAving somewhat at large insisted upon the two last Rules, *viz.* the Rule of Three and Practice, I come to the second Rule of Proportion, commonly called *The Double Rule of Three*, which hath its denomination from its double working: And as I did in the former Rule of Three proceed with one plain and easie working of the same, either direct or indirect, So I shall here allso observe the same Order; But here first a diligent heed must be had unto the stating of the question, because under this Rule is comprehended divers Rules of *Plurall Proportion*. Therefore observe as in the former Rule of Three, so in this.

1. That first and third numbers be both of one species, *viz.* if the first number be principal, the third must be principal; if the first be Interest, the third must be Interest. If the first be time, the third must be time. If the first be men, the third must be men.

2. Ob-

2. Observe that the two first terms in the Question do consist of a Supposition, and the third term of demand,

Example.

If 100 *l.* in 12 months gain 6 *l.* what shall 276 *l.* gain in 18 months?

1. Here you see the Supposition is, If 100 *l.* gain 6 *l.*

2. The demand is, What will 276 *l.* gain?

100 *l.*	6 *l.*	276 *l.*
	20	1440
	120	11040
	12	1103
		276
	1440	
* Cut off the two first figures and the rest are pence, *viz.* 3974 *d.*		3974 | 40 *

Then say;

If 12 *mon.* — 1974 *d.* — what 18 *mon.*

facit 5961 *d.*

If 6 Clerks can write 45 sheets of paper in 5 dayes, how many Clerks can write 300 sheets in 13 dayes after that proportion?

Sheets.

Sheets.	Clerks.	Sheets.
45	6	300
		6
		1800

1800 (40 Clerks.
458
4

Dayes.	Clerks.	Dayes.
5	40	13 *
	5	
	200	

* *Observe here, and so in others, whether the demand be more or less, and work as hath been taught.*

77 (5 Clerks
200 (15 $\frac{5}{13}$ *facit.*
177
P

If the Carriage of 56 C. weight 100 miles cost 14 *l.* what will 13 C. cost being carried 29 miles, after that rate?

C.	*lb.*	C.
56	14	13
		14
		52
		13
		182

(1(4
182 (3 *l.* 5 *s.*
56

If

If 100 miles——3 *l.* 5 *s.*——29 miles.

20 65

65 145

174

facit 18 *s.* $\frac{12}{20}$. 18|85

If 8 Taylors make four Sutes of Clothes in 10 days, how many will make 15 Sutes in 14 days?

If 4 Sutes require 8 Taylors, what will 15 Sutes require?

8

120

ZZØ (30 *facit*

AA

If 10 da.——30 *Ta.*——14 *da.*

30

300

ZØ

3ØØ (21

AAA

A

Of what principal was 150 *l.* gained in 19 moneths, when 100 *l.* in 12 moneths gained 6 pound?

facit 1785 $\frac{8}{19}$ principal.

How

How long time was 900 *l.* a gaining 420 *l.* when 6 *l.* was gained of 100 l. in 12 moneths?

facit 93 moneths $\frac{1}{3}$

A Scrivener lent 700 *l.* at Intereſt the 22 of *October* 1639. and upon the 9th of *Decem.* 1645. received for intereſt thereof 330 *l.* I demand at what price *per cent*, *per annum* it was lent?

The time is 6 *years*,
1 *mon*, 17 *days*. *facit* 7 *l.* $2\frac{8}{22}\frac{2}{37}$

If I ſowe 20 Buſhels of Peaſe, and they produce in one year 267 Buſhels, I demand how many Buſhels in 6 years will 90 Buſhels produce after that proportion?

facit 7452 *Buſhels.*

What is the principal that gained 476 *l.* in 16 months, when 100 *l.* in 12 moneths gained 6 l.

5950 *l.* principal.

In what time was 850 *l.* gained of 940 pounds, when 100 *l.* in 12 moneths gain 6 pounds?

facit 15 years, 25 da. $\frac{25}{47}$

If 100 *l.* in 12 gained 6 *l* what moneys was that which gave me in 8 moneths 10 pound?

facit 250 *l.* principal.

If

If 4 *s.* 8 *d.* pay one Souldier for 1 week, how many Dollars at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* will pay 80 men for one moneth?

facit 358 Dollars $\frac{2}{5}$

An Usurer lent the 11 of *July* 1647. a sum of money at Interest for 6 *l. per cent.* and on the 27 of *Feb.* 1651. received for Interest thereof 318 *l.* 12 *s.* I demand what was the sum lent?

The time between the 11 *of* July 47. *to the* 27 *of* Feb. 51. *is* 4 *yea.* 7 *mm.* 16 *dayes.*

facit 1148 *l.* $\frac{326}{1688}$

If 10 Bricklayers make a Wall of 100 foot long, and 20 foot high in 12 dayes, how many Bricklayers will make a Wall of 236 foot long, and 20 foot high in 6 dayes?

facit 17 men $\frac{7}{10}$

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

A most brief and compendious way of working all manner of Questions upon Interest.

Example.

First state your question, thus:

If 100 *l.* gain 6 *l.* what the Principal?

2. Multiply the second and third numbers together, and divide by your first, which is done by cutting off the two first figures of the pounds with a line.

3. Multiply them by 20, by 12, and 4, and all above two figures in each Multiplication, carry over the line to the left, as you see in these following Examples.

If 100 *l.* in 12 months gain 6 *l* what will 356 *l.* gain in 18 months?

If 100 *l.* gain 6 *l.* what ——— 356 *l.*

6

21 | 36
20

7 | 20
12

2 | 40
4

1 | 60

275 *l.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
12 *mo fa.*	21	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 *mo fa.*	10	13	7
	32	09	$\frac{1}{4}$

375 *l.* let out for three years, at 6 pound *per cent. per annum.*

100 —— 6 —— 275
6

	l.	*s.*	*d.*			
1 year *facit*	16	10	0	Then	16	50
						20
			3			
3 years will be 3 times this sum					10	00

236 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* let out for 16 moneths at 6 *l. per cent. per annum.*

100 *l.* —— 6 —— 236-10-5
6

	mo.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*			
						14	19-2-6
fa. in	12	14	3	$9\frac{3}{4}$			20
	$\frac{1}{3}$ 04	14	7	$\frac{1}{4}$			
	mo.					3	82
fa. in	16: 18	18	5	0			12
						9	90
							4
						3	60

The

The same order observe for Interest upon Interest; only add the last Interest to the third number of the last question, and work as before in these Examples following.

417 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* let out for four years at 6 *l. per cent. per annum.* Interest upon Interest.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
100 *l.* ——— 6 *l.* ———	417:	11:	8
			6
25	05:	10:	0
	20		
	1	10	
		12	
	1	20	
		4	
		80	

facit 25 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

Multiply second and third Numbers together, saying, 6 times 8 pence is 48 pence, which is 4 shillings, set down 0 and carry 4 to the shillings; saying, 6 times 11 is 66, and 4 that I carried is 70 shillings, set down the 10 *s.* and carry 3 to the pounds, saying, 6 times 7 is 42, and 3 that I carried is 45, set down 5 and

and carry 4, saying 6 times 1 is 6, and 4 that I carried is 10, set down 0 and carry 1, saying 6 times 4 is 24, and 1 that I carried is 25, which set down, and cut off the two first figures of the pounds, and multiply as before, and the product will be according to the Examples, 25 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* simple Interest for the first year, the which add to your former principal 417 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* and it will make 442 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* Then state your question again, saying,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
If 100 *l.* — 6 *l.* —	442	— 12	— 9
			6
	26 | 55	— 16	— 6
	20		
	11 | 16		
	12		
	1 | 98		
	4		
	3 | 92		

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
2d. year	26	— 11	— 1	— 3

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Add this Interest unto the	442	— 12	— 9
and it will make	469	— 3	— 10 ½

Then

Then state your question again, and work as before, saying,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
100 *l.* —— 6 *l.* ——	469	— 3	— 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
			6

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
3d. year	28	— 3	— 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

28 | 15 — 3 — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
20
3 | 03
12
0 | 40
4
1 | 62

Which 28 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$, add unto the 469 — 3 — 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, *facit* 497 — 6 — 11. Then state your question again, and work as before, saying,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
If 100 *l.* —— 6 *l.* ——	497	— 6	— 11
			6

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
fa. 4 year	29	— 16	— 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

29 | 48 — 1 — 6
20
16 | 81
12
9 | 78
4
3 | 12

Which being added to the 497 *l.* 6 *s.* 11 *d. facit* 527 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ Interest upon Interest for 4 years at 6 *l.* *per cent. per annum.*

And

And thus you may in a brief manner work all questions of this nature. Other ways of working there are, of which I shall give you two or three Examples and leave them to your consideration.

Example.

I demand how much the Interest of 819 *l.* will amount unto for 3 years, 7 months, 18 dayes, after 6 *l. per cent. per annum*, Interest upon Interest.

If

l. 100 —— 106 —— 210

20

16380

12

196560 d

X 6 8

1179360

1965620

208353 (6

106

1250118

2:83530

220854 (1 sec. year.

105

1325124

2208540

234105 (24 third year.

106

1404630

2341050

248151 (30 4th year, from

234105 (which subtr. the 3.

14046 one year.

7023- 6 mo.

1170- 1 mo.

585- 15 da.

117- 3 da.

8895

234105

facit — 243000 *d.*

A Table

A Table to find out what any sum of Money will amount unto for 21 years, or under, at 6 l. in the Hundred, Interest upon Interest.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
1	1	1	2	2
2	1	2	5	2
3	1	3	9	3
4	1	5	3	0
5	1	6	9	0
6	1	8	4	1
7	1	10	0	3
8	1	11	1	2
9	1	13	9	1
10	1	15	9	3
11	1	17	11	2
12	2	0	2	3
13	2	2	7	3
14	2	5	2	2
15	2	7	11	0
16	2	10	9	2
17	2	13	10	0
18	2	17	0	3
19	3	0	5	3
20	3	4	1	2
21	3	7	11	2

The Table is so plain, that I suppose it needs very little demonstration, I shall therefore only give you one or two Examples.

As,

If you would know what 36 *l.* comes to, Interest upon Interest, for 20 years.

Look against Number 20 in the first Column, and you will find what the Interest upon Interest of one pound comes to for that time. Then say, by the Rule of Three,

If 1 *l.* — 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.* 2 *qr.* — 36 *l.*

If

I desire to know how much 346 pound will amount unto in 13 years, Interest upon Interest, at 6 pounds *per cent.*

Look against Number 13, in the first Column, and you will find. *l. s. d. q.*

2—2—7—3

Then say as before,

l. s. d. q. l.

If 1 be—2—2—7—3——346

20

42

12

511

4

2047 q.

346

12282

8188

6141

708262

896

32 2 (17788 (5(475 1 5

708262(2 (12222222 (

444444 1111 734 -15 5½ facit

A very brief and necessary Table to find out the present worth of the Annuity *or yearly Rent for 21 years or under, after the rate of six pound* per cent per annum.

	l.	*s.*	*d. q*
1	00	18	10-2
2	01	16	8-0
3	02	13	5-2
4	03	09	3-2
5	04	04	2-3
6	04	18	4-0
7	05	11	7-3
8	06	04	2-2
9	06	16	0-3
10	07	07	3-0
11	07	17	9-2
12	08	07	8-3
13	08	17	1-1
14	09	05	11-1
15	09	14	4-1
16	10	02	1-0
17	10	09	6-1
18	10	16	6-1
19	11	03	1-3
20	11	09	6-0
21	11	15	2-1

For the understanding of this Table, the same order is to be observed with the former; As for Example.

If you would know what one pound yearly Rent is worth for 7 years in ready money.

Look against Number 7 in the first Column, and you will find what 1 pound is worth for 7 years, *viz.* 5-11-7 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Now to know what any other Annuity (as 40 *l. &c.*) is worth for the same time, say by the Rule of three,

If

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*
If 1 *l.* be	5	11	7	3	what 40
		l.	*s.*		*d.*
facit	223	5			10

I have a Shop, a Place, or an Office, *&c.* worth 60 pound *per annum* for 21 years, and would sell it for ready money; the question how much it is worth;

Look against Number 21, and you will find one pound a year is worth for that time 11 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Then say,

If 1 *l.* be worth—11—15-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ what shall 60 *l.* be?

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
facit	705	12	6

What is 10 *l. per annum* worth in ready money for 4 years and $\frac{1}{2}$ to come at 6 *l. per cent.*

facit 38 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$

First see the Table what 1 *l.* is worth for 4 years,

facit 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$

Then say if 1 *l.* be worth 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 3. $\frac{1}{2}$

what ſhall 10 *l.* *facit* 34 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.*
Now to find what the $\frac{1}{2}$ year is worth, ſee in the Table what one 1*l.* is worth for 5 years *facit* 4 *l.*—4 *s.*—2 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$

Then ſay, if—1 be 4 : 42 : $\frac{3}{10}$: 10

From which ſubſtract the 4th year &	5 years	42 : 2 : 3 : $\frac{1}{2}$
the remains will be	4 years	35. 12. 12. $\frac{2}{0}$
for one year, then take the $\frac{1}{4}$ of it, wch	1 year	7 : 9 : 4 : $\frac{1}{2}$
will ſhew what the $\frac{1}{2}$ year is worth, *fac.*	$\frac{1}{2}$ year	3 : 14 : 8 : $\frac{1}{4}$

3 : 14—8 $\frac{1}{4}$; which add to the *facit* of the 4th. year, and it maketh 38 *l.*—7—7 $\frac{1}{4}$

CHAP. XVIII.

The Rule of Fellowſhip without time.

1. IN the working of this Rule, there is no difference betwixt it and the Rule of Three, where every mans particular Stock being added together, the total muſt be the firſt Number in the Rule of Three, the gains the ſecond, and every mans particular Stock the third.

The

The use of this Rule is therefore to give to each Partner his just and equal share.

Observe then,

I. *As the whole Stock is to the whole Gain, so is every mans particular Stock to every mans particular gain.*

Example.

Two Merchants Company, *A* put in 20*l.* *B* put in 40*l.* and they gained 50*l.* I demand each mans part of the gains?

	l.
A	20
B	40
	60

If 60*l.* gain 50*l.* what shall 20*l.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
facit	16	13	8	*A*

If 60*l.* gain 50*l.* what will 40*l.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
facit	33	6	8	*B*
	50-	00-	00	

If both the Shares added together, makes up the whole gains, then is the work right.

Three Farmers hired a Shepherd to keep their Sheep for 7 *l.* 10 *s.* *per annum.*

The first committed 430 Sheep to his care; the second 357; and the third 500 Sheep: I demand how much each man must pay of this 7 *l.* 10 *s.*?

A must pay 2-10-1 $\frac{513}{1287}$
B must pay 2-01-7 $\frac{387}{1287}$
C must pay 2-18-3 $\frac{387}{1287}$

Proof——7-10-0

Four Merchants ventured to Sea a Stock of 2475 pounds, whereof *A* put in 710 *l.* *B* put in 960 *l.* *C* put in 207 *l.* *D* put in 598 *l.* and they gained 2000 *l.* But tempestuousness of weather arising, were forced to cast over board as many Goods as amounted to 769 *l.* I demand what each man must bear of this loss?

	l.	
A must bear	220	$\frac{1493}{2475}$
B ———	298	$\frac{698}{2475}$
C ———	064	$\frac{2281}{2475}$
D ———	185	$\frac{2987}{1475}$
facit	769	

Four

Four Grocers laid in a Stock containing these several sums following. *A* put in 120 *l.* *B* put in 136 *l.* *C* put 180 *l.* *D* put in 210 *l.* and with it they bought a parcel of Fruit, by which they gained 398 *l.* I demand each mans part of the gains?

		l.		
Answer	*A*—73	$\frac{602}{646}$	602
	B—83	$\frac{510}{646}$	510
	C—110	$\frac{580}{646}$	580
	D—129	$\frac{246}{646}$	246
	398		1938
			1940
			(3 *l.*

Three Merchants made a Company, *A* put in a certain sum of money, *B.* put in as oftentimes 5 *l.* as *A* put in 4 *l.* *C* put in as oftentimes 7 *l.* as *B* put in 6 *l.* and they have gained together a certain sum of money whereof his part is 100 *l.* I demand *B* and *C* part, and whole gains?

4	100	5	*facit*	125 *B*
6	125	7	*facit*	145-*C* $\frac{5}{6}$
			facit	100 *A*
				370 $\frac{5}{6}$

Two Merchants made a Company, *A* put in 350*l.* and they gained together 196*l.* of which *B* muſt have ſo oftentimes 10*l.* as *A* muſt have 6*l.* I demand how much money *B* put in the Company?

Alwayes obſerve that every man muſt have according as he hath put in, then conſider if 6——350——10

l.

facit 583 $\frac{1}{3}$ *B* put in.

Two men Company, and make a Stock of 700*l.* whereof *A* put in 300*l.* and they have gained together 240 ℔. I demand what each man muſt have of the gains?

facit 102-17-1 $\frac{5}{7}$ *A*
facit 137-02-10 $\frac{2}{7}$ *B*

240-00-00

Three Merchants made a Company, *A* put in 600*l.* *B* put in ſo oftentimes 50*s.* as *A* put in 40*s.* *C* put in ſo oftentimes 70*s.* as *B* put in 60*s.* and they gained

gained together 500 *l.* I demand what each man put in, and must have of the gains?

In questions of this nature, the particular Stocks unmentioned, must be found out by that which is mentioned.

As for Example, To find what stock *B* put in.

l.

If ——4——600——5——

facit 750 *l. B*

Such reason as 6 hath to the money which *B* put in, such reason must 7 have to the money which *C* put in; as,

l.

If ——6——750—— 7

l.

facit 875 *C*

600 *A*

750 *B*

875 *C*

2225

l.

1 2225——500—600 *A*

2 2225——500—750 *B*

3 2225——500—875 *C*

2225

Three Merchants made a Company, *D* put in 437 *l.* *E* put in 211 *l.* and they have gained together 562 *l.* whereof *F* must have 187 *l.* 15 *s.* I demand *D* and *E* part, and what *F* put in to Company?

To find what F put in, first substract his particular from the whole gain.

l.	*s.*
562	—00
187	—15
374	—05

Then add *D* and *E* Stock together,

437 *D*
211 *E*
648

Gain,		Stock,		Gain
474 *l.*	5 *s.*	—648—		—187 *l.* 15 *s.*
		l.		
	facit	325	$\frac{615}{746}$	

Then to find *D* and *E* part of the profit.

Stock,	*l.*	*s.*	Stock.
648	—374—	—5—	—437 *D*
648	—374—	—5—	—211 E

Fellow-

Fellowship with time.

III. The use of this part is the same with the former, and differeth not in operation, save in this that every mans Stock is multiplyed by this time, and the total of those products added together is the first Number, the gain or loss the second Number, and every mans particular stock and time the third.

Observe then,

IV. As the whole stock and time is to the whole loss or gain;
So is every mans particular stock and time to every mans particular loss or gain.

Example.

Two Merchants Company, *D* put in 100 *l.* for 4 months. E put in 136 *l.* for 3 months, and they gained 50 *l.* I demand each mans part of the gain?

		Mo.	
D put in	100 *l.*	4	400
E put in	136 *l.*	3	408
			808

808

					l.	
808	50 *l.*	400	*facit*	24		$\frac{624}{808}$
808	50 *l.*	408	*facit*	25		$\frac{200}{808}$
					50	

Three Butchers hired a piece of ground for 12 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* *A* put in 20 Oxen 5 dayes, *B* put in 16 Oxen seven dayes, *C* put in 25 Oxen 4 dayes. I demand how much each Butcher ought to pay for his proportion?

	Ox.	da:	
A put in	20	5	100
B put in	16	7	112
C put in	25	4	100
			312

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		
312	12	10	6		100
				l. *s.* *d.*	
				facit 4 — 0 — 3	
312	12	10	6		112
				facit 4 — 9 — 11	
312	11	10	6		100
				facit 4 — 0 — 3	

A

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
A	4	0	3	144
				312
B	4	9	11	24
				312
C	4	0	3	144

Proof-12: 10: 6 ~~312~~ / ~~312~~ (1

Three Merchants Company, *A* put in the first of *January* 120 l. until *March* the 22. *B* put in 176 l. the 10 of *Feb.* until the 12 of *April*; *C* put in 295 l. 2 of *Feb.* until the 25 of *April*, and they gained 800 l. I demand each mans part of the gains?

	l.	7596
A must have	174	44646
		16768
B must have	192	———
		44646
		20282
C must have	433	———
		44646

Proof—800 ~~44646~~ / ~~44646~~ (1

Three

Three Merchants Company for 18 mo. *D* put in 500 *l.* and at 5 mo. took out 220 *l.* and at 10 mo. put in more 300 *l.* and at 14 mo. took out 100 *l.* *E* put in 400 *l.* and at 3 mo. put in more 270 *l.* and at 9 mo. took out 140 *l.* and at 12 mo. put in more 100 *l.* and at 15 mo. took 99 *l.* *F* put in 900 l. and at 6 mo. took out 200 l. and at 11 mo. put in 500 l. at 13 mo. took out 600 l. and they gained 200 l. I demand each mans part of the gains?

	l.	12350
D must have	49	
		32873
		20474
E must have	63	
		32873
		49
F must have	87	
		32873
Proof—	200	*xxxxx*
		(1
		xxxxx

Two men made a Stock of 165 pound, wherewith they gained 28 pound, which added to the Stock makes 193 pound. *D* his money was in 12 months, and

E

E his money was in but 8 mo. When they shared the stock and gain, *D* had 67 *l.* and *E* 126 l. I demand what was each mans Stock?

State your question thus.

mo.	l.	mo.
If 12	165	8

facit 110 *l.* for

E stock, the which substract from 165 and the Remainder will be 55 lb. for *D* stock.

The Proof.

l.	mo.	*l.*	*l.*	mo.
55 in	12 gain	12 what	110 in	8

55	12	110

facit 24 l.

mo.	*l.*	mo.
12	24	8

facit 16 l.

So that *D* with 55 l. stock, gains 12 l. *E* with 110 gains 16 l.

165 12

28

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Barter.

Barter is the Exchanging Wares for Wares, or one commodity for another.

Example.

Two Merchants Barter: *A* hath 3 C $\frac{1}{2}$ of Pepper at 13 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* pound, *B* hath Ginger at 15 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *per* pound. I demand how much Ginger must be delivered for the Pepper?

1. See what the Pepper is worth; saying, If 1 l. cost 13 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. what cost 3 C $\frac{1}{2}$.

facit 22 *l.* 1 *s.*

2. Say if 15 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ buy 1 ℔. of Ginger, what wil 22 ℔. 1 *s.* buy?

facit 347 $\frac{1}{5}$-Ginger.

Two men *Barter*, *A* hath 20 Ells o Cloth at 9 *s.* 6 *d. per* Ell ready money, but in *Barter* he will have 10 *s.* 2 *d. per* Ell, *B* hath Jersy Wooll at 2 *s.* 10 *d.* *per* pound. I demand how much Wooll must be delivered for the Cloth in *Barter*?

As

As before, so here

If 1 Ell of Barter be 10 *s.* 6 *d.* what 20 Ells in Barter?

facit 2440 *d.*

If 34 *d.* buy 1 lb, what will 2440 *d.* buy?

facit 71 lb, $\frac{13}{17}$

Two Drapers Barter, the one hath 472 yards of Canvis at 16 *d. per* yard, the other lets him have 38 pieces of Cloth: the question is, how much one Cloth stands him in.

facit 16 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$

20 Bags of Hops, each 3 C $\frac{1}{2}$ bartered for 336 C of *Brazil*, at 18 *s.* a C. I demand what price were the Hops sold at?

Answer 4 *l.* 6 *s.* $\frac{14}{35}$ *per* C

A Merchant hath Tobacco, which he will barter at 14 *d. per l.* for Sugar at 10 *d. per l.* in barter. I demand how much Tobacco must be given for 8900 lb, of Sugar?

Answer 357 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$

Nutmegs

Nutmegs at 4 *s.* 2 *d. per* ℔. ready money, 5 *s.* in Barter, how must Pepper at 12 *d. per* ℔. be sold to make the like profit?

Answer 14 *d.* $\frac{2}{5}$.

How many dozen of Candles at 5 *s.* 2 *d. per* dozen must be given for 3 C. 2 *qrs.* 16 l. of Tallow, at 37 *s.* 4 *d. per* C.

Answer 26 dozen $\frac{18}{31}$.

A Merchant hath Stockings at 39 *s. per* dozen ready money, which he will barter at 46 *s. per* dozen for Canvis, at 13 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Ell ready money. I demand what price the Canvis must bear in barter, to gain 5 l. in the 100 *l.*

Answer 16 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ and $_{35}\frac{7}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Broad Cloth of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the yard ready money is bartered at 7 *s.* 9 *d.* for Wooll at 20 *d. per* l. ready money: What price must be made of the Wooll in barter to gain 11 l. *per cent?*

Answer 12 *d.* $\frac{63}{80}$.

D hath Holland of 5 *s. per* Ell ready money, bartered at 6 *s. per* Ell to *E* for broad Cloth, at 9 *s.* 6 *d. per* yard, which cost

but 8 *s.* I demand which gaineth most, and how much *per cent?*

Answer, *D* gains 20 *l. per cent.*
E 18 *l.* 15 *s. per cent.*

CHAP. XX.

Of Equation.

THe Rule of Equation of payments teacheth to reduce the times of several particular payments, to one time for the payment of the whole sum.

Example.

If the question be of this Nature.

A Merchant oweth 500 *l.* to be paid at 3 payments, *viz.* 300 *l.* at 4 months, 100 *l.* at 6 mo. and 100 *l.* at 12 mo. The Debtor agrees to discharge the whole Debt at one payment. Now the question is, at what time the payment ought to be made, without damage unto the Debtor or

Creditor accounting 6 l. *per cent per annum*, Interest.

The Rule is this.

II. Multiply each particular payment by its time, then add all the Products together, and divide the total by the whole Debt.

l.		Mo.	
300	multiplied by	4 *facit*	1200
100	multiplied by	6 *facit*	0600
100	multiplied by	12 *facit*	1200
Divisor 500		*Dividend* 3000	

3000 (6

So that the answer to the question (according to this Rule) is, that six moneths is the time for the payment of the whole sum.

III.

III. *For the proof of this Rule, thus:*

300 l. ought to be paid at 4 moneths, and is not paid till 6 moneths, that is 2 months after its time. The Interest of 300 l. for 2 moneths is 3 l

Then 100 l. paid at 6 moneths, is the time Equated.

The other 100 l. to be paid at 12 mo. is paid 6 moneths before its time; and the Interest thereof for 6 moneths, is likewise 3 pound,

Which sheweth the Rule to be true, and that six months is the time for the payment of the whole sum, and thereby neither the Debtor nor Creditor is damaged according to the Law.

A Merchant oweth 450 l. to be paid at 3 payments $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3 months $\frac{1}{3}$ at 5 mo. and $\frac{1}{3}$ at 8 mo. and the Debtor and Creditor agree, that the whole sum shall be paid at one time: The question is what time ought the whole sum to be paid in; so that neither the one nor the other may be damnified.

The

The Rule is to multiply each part by its time, thus:

3

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{1}$ *facit* 1 mo.

3
5

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{5}{1}$ *facit* 1 mo. $\frac{2}{3}$

3
8

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$ *facit* 2 mo.

3

facit 5 mo.

A Merchant oweth 300 *l.* to be paid $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 6 months, and $\frac{1}{3}$ at 12 months. I demand at what time the said sum ought to be paid altogether?

3 Mo.

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{1}$ *facit* 1

3
6

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{6}{1}$ *facit* 2

3
12

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{12}{1}$ *facit* 4

3

facit 7 mo.

To prove the certainty of this manner of operation you may take the same course as before, 7 moneths being the time for payment of the whole sum.

See first what the Interest of the money comes to, that should have been paid before the 7 months: and then see what the Interest of the money comes to, that should have been paid after the 7 months: and if the Interest of the one part be equal with the Interest of the other, then is the former operation right; and 7 months must needs be the just time. As for Example.

100 *l.* should have been paid at 3 morths, but now is not paid till 7 months,

mo. so that the Interest for that 100 l. must be accounted for the 4 months delay, which Interest is ——— 2 *l.* ——— 00 *s.*

100 l more should have been paid at 6 mo. and now is delayed till 7 mo. The Interest for that is ——— 0 ——— 10

facit 2 ——— 10

The other 100 l. is paid 5 mo. before time, and the Interest thereof for 5 mo. is likewise ——— 2 l. ——— 10 *s.* equal with the former, which shews the operation to be right.

There is owing to a Merchant 340 l. to be paid, 80 pound ready money, 100 l. at 3 mo. and 160 l. at 8 mo. I demand what is the indifferent time for the payment of the whole?

IV. In Questions of this nature, set down the particular sums, and the several times of payment, thus:

l.	mo.
80	00
100	03
160	08

Then Multiply each Summe by its time of payment, and the work will stand

stand thus. Add all the Products together, and divide the total by the whole Debt.

l.	Mo	
8	0—0—00	0
10	0—0—30	0
16	0—0-128	0

34 *Divisor.* 158 *Dividend*

(22 Mo.

158 (4 $\frac{22}{34}$ *facit.*

34

There is 245 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* to be paid $\frac{1}{2}$ at 6 mo. $\frac{1}{3}$ at 8 mo. and the rest at 12 mo. what is the indifferent time for the payment of the whole sum together.

This Rule is laid down in the first and second Examples, Multiply each part by its time.

$\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 *facit* —3
$\frac{1}{3}$ by 8 *facit* —2 $\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{1}{6}$ by 12 *facit*—2

facit Mo. 7 $\frac{2}{3}$

The certainty hereof is demonstrated by the proof of the third Example.

A is indebted unto *B* 300 pound to be paid 100 *l.* at 4 mo. and 200 at 8 mo.

And *B* oweth unto *A* 500 *l.* to be paid at 10 months. It is agreed between them *A* shall make present pay. of his whole Debt, and *B* shall pay his so much the sooner, as shall countervail that favour. I demand at what time *B* must pay the 500 l. reckoning simple Interest?

V. For the resolution of this, and the like Questions, first see by the former Rule what time *A* ought to pay in his whole money.

Mo.

1 | 00——at 4——4
2 | 00——at 8——16

3 (2
Ø
3 (⅔ *facit.*

Then say by the Rule of Three.

If 3——6 ⅓——5
Ø
8 (4 mo. *facit.*

Which 4 Mo. is to be substracted from 10 mo. (the time that *B* ought to have paid in his money) and there remaineth 6 months.

Observe

Observe. For the proof hereof, see first what the Interest of 300 l. comes to for 6 mo. $\frac{1}{3}$.

Then see what the Interest of 400 l. comes to for 4 mo. If both the sums be alike, then is the former work true.

A Merchant hath a certain sum of money owing to him, to be paid at 7 mo. his Debtor doth agree to pay him $\frac{1}{2}$ ready money, and $\frac{1}{3}$ at 4 mo. I demand what time he must have to pay in the rest, so that neither party may have advantage of the other without reckoning Interest upon Interest?

VI. For the Resolution hereof, it matters not what the sum was, but you may work the same by any number that will easily admit of the parts mentioned in the Question. And for our present use, we will imagine the sum that was to be paid at 7 mo. 60 *l.*

Whereof $\frac{1}{2}$ that is 30 *l.* must be paid content.

And $\frac{1}{3}$ which is 20 l. must be paid at 4 moneths; then see what the Interest of these two parts come to, for the time in which they were paid before they were due.

The Intereſt for 30 *l.* for 7 mo. is —21 *s.*

The Intereſt for 20 *l.* for 3 mo. is —06 *s.*

facit 27 *s.*

Now that which remains for a full reſolution of the queſtion, is onely this:

To finde out how long time the remaining part of the Sum (which is 10 *l.* muſt be retained, that the Intereſt thereof may come to 27 *s.*

And that is done by the Rule of Three, thus:

The Intereſt for 10 *l.* for 1 mo. is 1 *s.*

If —— 1 *s.* ——— 1 mo. ——— 27 *s.*

Unto which add the 7 mo. allowed at firſt. *facit* 27 mo. 07

facit 34 mo.

A Merchant hath owing him 500 *l.* to be paid him at 8 mo. and his Debtor doth agree to pay him 200 *l.* at 3 mo. on condition that he ſhall let him have the reſt for ſo much the longer: the queſtion is, when he muſt pay the reſt——with Intereſt upon Intereſt,

As

As in the former queſtion, ſo in this: Firſt, ſee what the Intereſt of 200 *l.* comes to for 5 moneths, paid before the time.

The Intereſt of 200 *l.* for 5 mo. comes to —5 *l.*—00 *s.*—00 *d.*

Then by the Rule of Three, ſee how many moneths 30 *l.*—00 *s.*—00 *d.* muſt be let out, that ſo the Intereſt thereof may come to 5 *l.*

facit 3 mo. $\frac{2}{3}$

To which add the 8

facit 11 $\frac{1}{3}$

A Merchant hath owing to him 146 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* to be paid $\frac{1}{3}$ content, $\frac{1}{4}$ at 3 mo. $\frac{1}{5}$ at 5 mo. and the reſt at 7 mo. And his Debtor doth agree to pay him all at one payment. I demand when that payment muſt be made that neither have advantage of the other.

	mo.	mo.
$\frac{1}{3}$ at	0	0
$\frac{7}{4}$ at	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{5}$ at	5	1
$\frac{13}{60}$ at	7	1 $\frac{3}{13}$

facit 3 mo. $\frac{4}{15}$

A Merchant hath owing 243 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* to be paid $\frac{1}{6}$ at 2 mo. $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3 mo. and the reſt at 6 mo. The Debtor doth agree to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ content, and the other half at one payment. I demand when the payment muſt be made, that neither may be damnified?

Firſt, Do according to the former Rule, What is the indifferent time for the payment of the whole ſum together?

$\frac{1}{6}$ at —2—0 $\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{1}{3}$ at —3—1
$\frac{1}{2}$ at —6—3

facit 4 mo. $\frac{1}{3}$

Now in regard that $\frac{1}{2}$ is paid in 4 mo. and $\frac{1}{3}$ before it is due, it is reaſon, and according to Rule, that he ſhould have the other $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 mo. $\frac{1}{2}$ longer, which being added to the juſt time of payment

facit 8 mo. $\frac{1}{3}$

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

The Rule of Rebate, or Discount.

1. MErchants commonly vend their commodities either for ready money, or to be paid at a certain time or times appointed, ot 3, 4, 6, 12 moneths, or the like; but it often happeneth to be very convenient both to the buyer and seller, that this money be paid in before it be due.

A Merchant sells Goods to the value of 100 *l.* to another, to be paid at 12 mo. but the other is willing upon an after-agreement to pay present mony upon Rebate, after 6 pound *per cent. per annum*, simple Interest. I demand the sum paid and rebated?

Observe, Before you lay down the manner of working, observe that in all Rebatements, there ought to be no more money paid than would augment it self to the sum first due, if it were put forth to Interest, and this may also serve as a sure proof of this Rule.

How to state the Question.

1 First, see what the Interest of 100 *l.* cometh to for the time demanded.

2 Add that Interest to the 100 *l.* which must be the first number in the Question: 100 *l.* the second, and the sum to be rebated the third.

Example.

l.	*l.*	*l.*
If 106	100	100
		100
		10000

(3
46 (6
5ØØØØ (94 *l.* 18/53 *fa.*
18ØØ
18

which put forth to Interest, would become 100 *l.*

I demand how much the rebate of 289 *l.* 19 *s.* will amount unto for 6 months, after 8 *l. per cent. per annum*, simple Interest?

l.	*l.*	*l.*	*s.*
104	100	289	29
		20	
		5799	
		100	
		579900	

(1

(1
(0
88782 (0
879900 (557|5
104444
1000 278——15——$\frac{25}{26}$
11

	l.	s.	d.
was to be paid	280	19	0
Is to be paid	278	15	$\frac{25}{26}$
Is rebated	11	3	$\frac{1}{26}$

I demand the Rebate of 321 *l.* 18 *s.* for 11 moneths, after 6 pound *per cent. per an.* simple Interest.

To find the Interest of 100 *l.* for any number of mon. you may take the parts of 12 moneths, as thus; If 6 *l.* be the Interest of 100 *l.* for 12 mo then 6 mo. will be the $\frac{1}{2}$ of that; 3 mo. the $\frac{1}{2}$ of that $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 mo. the $\frac{1}{3}$ of that for 6 moneths.

Example.

mo.	l.	
12	6	
6	3	
3	1	10
2	1	
	5 *l.*	10 *s.*

105——10 *s.*——100 *l.*——321 *l.* 18 *s.*

facit 305 *l.*——$2\frac{25}{11}$.

I demand the Discount of 378 pound for two 6 months after 6 pound *per cent. per annum*, simple Interest?

By two 6 mo. is understood that the one ½ of the money is to be paid at 6 mo. and the other ½ at 6 mo. after that.

mo.	*l.*	*l.*	*l.*
12	6	378	
6	3	189	

l.	*l.*	*l.*
103	100	189

facit 183 *l.* $\frac{51}{103}$.

l.	*l.*	*l.*
106	100	189

facit 178 *l.* $\frac{18}{53}$.

I demand the Discount of 760 *l.* 16 *s.* for 4: 4 moneths, after 6 pound *per cent. per annum*, simple Interest?

mo.	*l.*	*l.*	*s.*
12	6	⅔ 760	16
4	2	253	12
8	4	253	12
12	6	253	12

162	100	253 *l.*	12 *s.*

facit 248 *l.* $\frac{2}{1}$ for the first payment at 4 moneths.

104 *l.* —— 100 —— 253 *l.* —— 12 *s.*
facit 243 *l.* $\frac{12}{13}$ for the second payment at 8 moneths.

106 *l.* —— 100 —— 253 *l.* —— 12 *s.*
facit 239 *l.* $\frac{12}{53}$ for the third payment at 12 moneths.

There are other ways for the working of Rebate, but I shall onely instance one more after 6 *l. per cent.*

1st first, multiply the money and the time: 2dly. *Divide that product by* 200 *and the Time, and the Quotient is the sum to be paid upon Rebate.* *Example.*

What is the Rebate of 100 *l.* for 12 mo. after 6 *l. per cent. per annum*?

100
12
1200 (1
(4 *l.*
XXX (0 (5 140 | 70 | 35
XXX 112 | 106 | 53

100 was to be paid.
5 $\frac{12}{53}$ is to be Rebated.
l. 94 $\frac{18}{53}$ is to be paid.

And thus you may work any other question after 6 *per cent.* &c.

But if the Rebate be after 8 *l. per cent.* then let the Divisor be 150 and the time.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Exchange.

1 THe whole courſe of Exchange is no more than to pay money in one Place or Countrey, and receive in another the like value or ſum, with conſideration of either loſs or gain.

I might give you a Catalogue of Forreign Coyns, but it will be to little purpoſe, becauſe they are not current money as our *Engliſh* is, but do riſe ſometimes higher in value, and ſometimes lower, according as the Exchange runs, I ſhall therefore give you ſome choice Queſtions, and ſo leave you to enlarge as you ſee occaſion.

A Merchant delivered 340 *l.* Sterling at *London* to receive the ſame at *Amſterdam*, the Exchange at 34 *s.* 7 *d.* Flemiſh, the 20 *s.* Sterling, I demand the ſame in Flemiſh money.

2 Conſider that firſt and third numbers muſt be of one kind; if the firſt be Sterling money, the third muſt be ſo too: if the firſt Flemiſh, the third muſt be Flemiſh.

If

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*
If	20	34	7	340
		12		20
		415		6800
		6800		
		333000		
		2490		
		282200 | 0		
		$1\frac{2}{2}$ 141100 *d.*		
		1175 | 8. 4 *d.*		
facit		587	18	4

Or thus,

340 *l.* at 34 *s.* 7 *d.*

34

1360
10200
170
28—4 *d.*

1175 | 8

578—18—4 *facit.*

A Mer-

A Merchant received a Bill of Exchange of 8000 Crowns at 5 *s.* $\frac{5}{7}$ Sterl. I demand the ſum in Sterling money.

Say

If 1 be ——— 5 *s.* $\frac{5}{7}$ what ——— 8000

facit 45714 *s.*

A Merchant delivered 245 l. *Flem.* at *Midleborough* to receive the ſame at *London*, the Exchange at 29 *s.* and 5 *d. Flem.* the 20 *s.* Sterl. I demand the ſum Sterling money.

If 29 *s.* 5 *d Flem.* be 20 *s. Sterl.* what 245 *l. Flem.*

facit 166 *l.* 11 *s.* $\frac{152}{348}$

A Merchant of *London* receiveth a Bill of Exchange from *Paris* 460 *l.* Sterling, for the value delivered there at 84 *d.* Sterling, the 60 *s.* Tournois. I demand how much was delivered at *Paris* Tournois.

84 *d.* ——— 60 *s.* ——— 460 *l.*

facit 1314 *s.* $\frac{2}{3}$

A Merchant at *London* delivered 80 *l.* Sterl. by Exchange for *Frankford* at 40 *d.* Sterl. the Florine of 67 *Kreutzers*. The queſtion is, in how many Florines of 63 *Kreutzers* the Florine, he muſt receive at *Frankford*?

(4

(4
87 (1 $63\frac{4}{63}$
83
40 —— $1\ 63\frac{4}{63}$ —— 80 *l.*
facit 5 10 $\frac{10}{21}$.

A Merchant at *Dantzick* doth receive a Bill of Exchange from *London* 3999 Florins, and is for 376 *l.* Sterling delivered at *London*. I demand at what price the pound Sterl. was delivered, when 30 groſs Poliſh makes a Florine?

facit 319 $\frac{13}{100}$ gr. Poliſh.

At *Antwerp* a Merchant receiveth a Bill of Exchange from *London* of 375 *l. Flem.* for the value received there at 27 *s.* 5 *d. Flem.* the 20 *s.* Sterl. I demand the ſum in Sterl. money that was delivered at *London*?

facit 273 *l.* —— 11 $8\frac{41}{41}$

A Merchant at *London* doth deliver 370 *l.* Sterling by Exchange for *Roan* at 73 *d.* Sterling, for 50 *s.* Tournois. The demand is, how much he muſt receive at *Roan* Tournois?

facit 60821 *s.* Tournois.

A Spa-

A Spaniſh Merchant doth receive a Bill of Exchange from *London* of 700 Duckets, and is for 196 *l.*—15 *s.* delivered at *London*, I demand at what price the Duket was delivered?

facit 5 *s.* $\frac{82}{120}$

III. *How to know at what rate we make the Exchange, tranſporting Money or Wares from one Countrey to another.*

If a Ducket of *Venice* be worth 120 *s.* and at *London* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* At what price is the Exchange made for the Duket of 112 *s.* in tranſporting from *Venice*?

120——5 *s.*——7 *d.*——112

facit 6 *s.* 2 *d.* $\frac{8}{17}$

If a *French* Crown at *Hamborough* be worth 5 *s.* Lubiſh, and an Angel be worth 78 *s.* and at *London* a *French* Crown is worth 6 *s.* Sterling, and the Angel 11 *s.* Sterling, Whether is it better to bring Angels or *French* Crowns from *Hamborough* to *London*?

It is better to bring *French* Crowns by 12.

If a piece of Searge be worth 28 *s.* Sterling, and at *Frankford* it is worth (all charges

charges abated) 17 Florines at 60 *Kreutzers* the Florine, at what price do I make the Exchange for 66 *Kreutzers* in carrying Searges from *London* to *Frankford*?

facit 1 *s.* $\frac{2}{255}$

If a Mark at *Hamborough* be worth 33 *s.* Lubiſh, and at *London* 3 *s.* 7 *d.* at what price is the Exchange made in bringing Marks from *Hamborough* to *London*?

facit 148 *s.* $\frac{1}{43}$ Lubiſh

If a *French* Crown be worth 7 *s.* $\frac{1}{5}$ Flem. at *Antwerp*, and 6 *s.* at *London*, at what price do I make the Exchange in bringing *French* Crowns from *Antwerp* to *London*?

facit 25 *s.* $\frac{1}{3}$ Flemiſh

If a Dollar at *Dantzick* be worth 39 Groſs, and at *London* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* at what price do I make the Exchange for one pound Sterling, tranſporting Dollars from thence to *London*?

facit 167 $\frac{1}{18}$ Groſs.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Loss and Gain.

1. I Need not go about to acquaint you with the meaning of this Rule, because the words themselves are sufficient to inform you. And for its nature, I shall shew it you by many and various Questions which indeed are something hard to apprehend, without the well-minding of these four principal heads, which being well understood, will carry you through the difficulties thereof.

As,

First, To know what is gained or lost *per cent.*

Secondly, To know how it shall be sold for to gain or lose so much *per cent.*

Thirdly, Having gained or lost so much *per cent*, to know what it cost.

Fourthly, There being so much gained *per cent.* when sould for such a rate; To know what is gained *per cent.* when sold for more, or what is lost *per cent.* when sold for less.

Of

Of these in order.

First, To know what is gained or lost *per* Cent. *per* Pound, *per* Ell, *per* Yard, *&c.*

Example.

If 1 ℔. of Tobacco cost 18 *d.* and is sold for 21 *d.* I demand how much is gained *per cent? First, see what the Gain or Loss is by Substraction.*

21
18

3

Then let the price it cost be the first number in the Rule of Three, the Gain or Loss the second, and 100 *l. the third.*

18 gain——3 *d.*——what 100
facit 16 *l.* 1 3*s.* 4*d.*

If a Leather-seller buy a parcel of Leather for 2 *s.* 10 *d. per* Skin, and selleth the same again for 3 *s.* 2 *d.* what doth he gain *per cent?*

3 *s.* 2 *d.* if 34 *d.* gain 4 *d.*—what 100 *l.*
2——10 *facit* 11 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* $1\frac{2}{3}$.

0——4

If

If I buy an Ell of Holland for 6 *s.* 7 *d.* and sell it again for 6 *s.* 9 *d.* I demand how much the loss is *per cent*?

s.	*d.*
6	7
5	9
	10

If 6 *s.* 7 *d.*——10 *d.*——100 *l.*
facit 12 *l.* 13 01 *d.* $\frac{22}{9}$

If 1 ℔. cost 10 *d.* and is sold again for 8 *d.* the question is, what is lost *per cent.*

If 10 *d.* lose——2 *d.* what 100 *l.*
facit 20 *l.*

If a piece of Cloth contain 24 Yards, cost 42 *s.* and one Yard is sold for 2 *s.* 8 *d.* the question is, how much is gained or lost *per cent.*

Gained 52 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{7}$ *per cent.*

If a piece of Silk contain 36 Yards, cost 9 *l.* and one Yard is sold for 9 *s.* 8 *d.* I demand whether I win or lose, and how much *per cent.*

facit 93 *l.*—6 *s.* 8 *d.* gain.

A Draper hath a piece of Cloth containing 30 Yards, cost him 14 *s.* the Yard, and another Cloth containing 19 Yards cost 7 *s.* the Yard, and he sells them one with another for 13 *s.* the Yard, I demand whether he

he doth win or lose, and how much *per cent.*

-1 $\frac{5}{7}$ *facit* gains *per* Yard
facit 15 *l.*—03 *s.*-09 $\frac{2}{3}\frac{8}{5}\frac{5}{7}\frac{1}{1}$ gains in Ell.

If one Yard cost 3 *s.* ready money, and is sold again for 3 shil. 4 *d.* for 8 mon. I demand how much is gained *per cent. per annum* without Interest upon Interest?

facit 16 *l.*—13 *s.* 4 *d.* gains.

If one Yard cost 9 *s.* ready money, and is sold for 8 *s.* the Yard, for 16 moneths, the question is, how much is lost *per cent. per annum*, without loss upon loss.

facit 11 *l.*—2 *s.*—$\frac{2}{9}$ for 16 moneths
Lost 8 *l.*—6 *s.*—$\frac{1}{5}$ for 12 moneths

If I buy Cloth for 6 *s.* a Yard for 8 mo and sell the same again for 5 *s.* 6 *d.* ready money, how much do I lose *per cent. per annum?*

Questions of this nature are to be resolved at two workings by the Rule of Three, thus:

If 6 *s.* lose——6 *d.*——— what 100 *l.*
facit 2000 *d.*
If 8 mo. lose 2000 *d.*———what 12 mo.
facit 12 *l.* 10 *s.*

If

If I buy Cottons for 3 *s.* a yard for 5 mo. and sell them again for 3 *s.* 2 *d.* ready money, the question is how much I gain *per cent.* allowing 6 *per cent.* Interest.

First, See what they cost in ready money, Thus:

l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*
102 :	10	100	3

facit 2 *s.* 11 *d.* $\frac{5}{41}$.

s.	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	11 $\frac{5}{41}$	101	3	2

facit 108 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* $\frac{2}{3}$

A Grocer doth sell Cloves for 4 *s.* per pound ready money. The question is how long time he must demand, when he doth buy the same Cloves at 3 *s.* 8 *d.* the pound to gain 13 *l.* *per cent. per annum*, without gain upon gain, at 6 *per cent.* Interest.

First, See what the gain is, if bought at 3 *s.* 8 *d.* Thus,

s.	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*
3	8	100	4

facit 190 $\frac{1}{11}$.

Here is gained but 9 *l.* $\frac{1}{11}$, but he must gain 13 *l.* that is 3 *l.* $\frac{10}{11}$ more, which must be gained by time; Therefore say,

If 6 *l.* — 12 mo. — 3 *l.* $\frac{10}{11}$

facit 7 mo. $\frac{2}{11}$

A Lin-

A Linnen Draper hath several sorts of Cloth, *viz.* 470 Ells at 2 *s.* 10 *d per* Ell ready money, 730 Ells at 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Ell ready money, and 179 Ells at 3 *s.* 10 *d. per* Ell ready money, and he sells the Ell one with another for 2 *s.* 2 *d.* to be paid $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5 mo. $\frac{1}{4}$ at 6 mo. and the rest at 9 mo. Interest at 6 *l. per cent.* I demand what is lost *per cent.*

Ells	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
470 — at	2	— 10 is	— 66	— 11	— 8
730 — at	2	— 6 is	— 91	— 05	— 0
179 — at	3	— 10 is	— 34	— 00	— 2
1379 Ells cost			— 192	— 02	— 10

1379 Ells sold at 2 *s.* 2 *d.* is 149 *l.* 7. 10 *d*

Which Sum being to be received as above said, will by Rebate at 6 *l. per cent.* come to no more than 144 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* Then say,

If 192 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d* — 100 *l.*, 144 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d facit* 24 *l.* 12 *s. per cent.* loss

The second Head,

To know how a Commodity must be sold to gain or lose so much per cent,

Example,

If one pound of Nutmegs cost 9 *s.* 2 *d.* how much must it be sold for to gain 6 *l. per cent.*

Let

Let 100 l. *be the first number in the Rule of Three, the price the second, and* 100 l. *with the profit added, or the loss substracted, the third number.*

If 100 *l.* be—9 *s.* 2 *d.* price, what 106 *l.*
facit 9 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{2}{5}$

If a Barrel of Gun-powder cost 3 *l.*, how must it be sold to lose 9 *l. per cent.*

If 100 ——3 *l.*——what 91 *l.*
facit 2 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{20}{100}$

If one Gallon of Sack cost 5 *s.* 10 *d.* for how much must it be sold for to lose 8 *l. per cent.*

If 100 *l.*——05 *s.* 10 *d.*——92 *l.*
It must be sold for 5 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{2}{5}$

If 90 Ells of Cambrick cost 60 *l.*, for how much must one yard be sold to gain 18 *l. per cent.*

It must be sold for 12 *s.* 7 *d.*

If a Bag of Hops weight 16 *C.* 1 *q.* 12 *l.* cost 27 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for how much must the *C.* weight be sold to lose 8 *l. per cent.*
facit 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*

A Sugar-Baker hath 736 pound of Sugar that cost 13 *d.* a pound, and 137 *lb.* 12 *d.* a pound; I demand how he must sell the

the pound one with another to gain 9 *l. per cent.* First see what one pound cost.

facit 1 *s.* $\frac{42}{872}$.

It must be sold for — 1 *s.* $\frac{382}{10900}$.
to gain 9 *l. per cent.*

If a pound of Mace cost 8 *s.* how must it be sold to gain 24 *l. per cent.*

facit 9 *s.* $\frac{22}{25}$.

If 5 yards cost 5 *l.* ready money, for how long time must it be sold for 95 *s.* to lose 20 *per cent.* without loss upon loss.

If I lay out 100 *l.* ready money, and must receive but 95 *l.* there is 5 *per cent.* loss; but I must lose 20 *l. per cent.* that is 15 *l.* more, so that I must sell my Goods, as if I sold that which cost me 100 *l.* for 80 *l.* Therefore see in what time 80 *l.* will amount to 95 *l.* at 6 *per cent.* and that will answer the question.

If 100 *l.* lose 6 *l.* in 12 mo. in what time shall 95 *l.* lose 15 *l.*?

Or thus,

If 100 *l.* —— 6 *l.* —— 80 *l.*

facit 4 *l.* 16 *s.*

4 *l.* — 16 *s.* —— 12 —— 15 *l.*

If one pound cost 23 *d.* ready money, for how long time must it be sold for 25 *d.* to gain 11 *l. per cent. per annum*, at 6 *l. per cent?*

Suppose I sell for 20 mo. time, then I gain in the price 8 *l.* $\frac{16}{23}$.

As thus,

If 23 *d.* —— 100 *l.* —— 25 *d.*

facit 108 $\frac{16}{23}$.

But I must gain 11 *l.* that is 2 $\frac{7}{23}$ more; therefore this must be gained by time:

Thus,

6 *l.* —— 12 mo. —— 2 *l.* $\frac{7}{23}$

facit 4 mo. $\frac{24}{138}$.

This 4 mo. $\frac{24}{138}$ must be substracted from 12 mo. and the remainder is the answer to the question.

facit 7 mo. $\frac{114}{138}$.

If one yard cost 2 *s.* 9 *d.* ready money, at what rate must it be sold for 3 mo. $\frac{1}{2}$ to lose 3 *l. per cent?*

First see what rate it must be sold for in ready money to lose 8 *l. per cent.* Thus,

100 *l.* —— 33 *d.* —— 92 *l.*

facit 30 *d.* $\frac{2}{25}$.

If 30 *d.* $\frac{2}{25}$ be a ready money price, I must

muſt ſell it for more, in regard I muſt ſtay 3 mo. $\frac{1}{2}$ for my money: therefore let 100 *l.* be your firſt number, and 100 with the intereſt for 3 mo. $\frac{1}{2}$ be the ſecond number, and the laſt *facit* your third number; Thus,

100 —— 101 *l.* — 15 *s.* —— 30 *d.* $\frac{2}{25}$

facit 30 *d.* $\frac{3213}{10000}$

A Mercer buyeth Silk at 14 *s.* a yard for 7 mo. at what rate muſt he ſell it again for ready money to gain 16 *per cent.* without gain upon gain?

Firſt ſee what the yard is worth in ready money; Thus,

103 *l.* —— 10 *s.* — 100 *l.* —— 14 *s.*

facit 13 *s.* $\frac{109}{207}$

Then ſay, if 100 *l.* — 13 *s.* $\frac{102}{207}$ — 116 *l.*

facit $\frac{8112}{1055}$ *l.*

The third Head.

When there is gained or loſt per cent. *to know what the commodity coſt.*

Example.

If 10 yards of Cloth be ſold for 16 *s.* *per* yard, and there be 6 *l.* 10 *s.* loſs *per cent.* the queſtion is, how much the 10 yards coſt?

Firſt, ſubſtract the loſs from the 100.

6 — 10

39 — 10

2. Let the Remainder of 100 *l.* when there is loss; and the gain added to 100 *l.* when there is gain, be the first number; let the price be the second number, and 100 *l.* the third.

If 93 *l.* 10 *s.* —— 8 *l.* —— 100 *l.*

facit 8 *l.* — 11 *s.* $\frac{22}{187}$.

If 20 pound of Cloves be sold for 7 *s.* the pound, and I gain 9 *l. per cent.* The question is, how much the whole 20 lb. cost me?

20
7
14|0
7

109 *l.* —— 7 *l.* —— 100 *l.*

facit 6 *l.* $\frac{46}{109}$.

If I sell 28 Ells of Cloth for 14 *s. per* Ell, and thereby lose 24 *per cent.* I demand what the whole piece cost?

76 *l.* — 112 *s.* — 100 *l.* *facit* 7 *l.* 7 *s.* $\frac{1}{19}$

If 13 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Indico be sold for 36 *l.* and I gain 13 *l. per cent.* I demand how much the C. weight cost?

113 —— 36 —— 100 *facit* 2 *l.* $\frac{122}{339}$

If 276 Fother of Lead, each 19 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ be sold for 256 *l.* at 5 mo. I gain 11 *per cent.*

per

per an. the question is, how much the whole cost ready money?

111 *l.* —— 256 —— 100 *l.*

facit 230 *l.* $\frac{70}{111}$

The fourth Head.

If Wares sold at such a Rate there is so much gained or lost per cent. *how to know what would be gained or lost, if sold at another Rate.* *Example.*

If Cloth sold at 8 *s.* the yard, be 10 *per cent.* profit; what gain or loss *per cent.* should I have had, if sold at 7 *s. per* yard?

In questions of this nature, let the first price be the first number; 100 *l. with the profit added, or loss substracted, the second number; and the other price the third number.*

Example.

If 8 *s.* —— 100 *l.* —— 7 *facit* 96 *l.*

Loss *per cent.* 3 *l.* $\frac{1}{2}$

If one Gallon of Wine be sold for 9 *s.* and I lose 8 *per cent.* how much shall I win or lose when 3 Gal. is sold for 25 *s.* 10 *d.*

If 27 *s.* —— 92 *l.* —— 25 *s.* —— 10 *d.*

facit 11 *l.* $\frac{79}{85}$ *per cent.* loss.

If 10 yards be sold for 4 *l.* 10 *s.* I lose 12 *per cent.* what shall I win or lose, if I sell the same for 9 *s.* 9 *d. per* yard?

9 *s.* —— 88 *l.* —— 9 *s.* —— 9 *d.*

facit 4 *l.* $\frac{2}{5}$ loss *per cent.*

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Alligation.

I. ALligation is ſo named, becauſe it teacheth to knit or bind together divers things of unequal prices, whereby to find how much of each muſt be taken according to the queſtion propounded.

It is commonly divided into two parts, *viz.*

Alligation Medial, and
Alligation Alternate.

II. *Alligation Medial*, *ſimply* in it ſelf, is no more than to diſcover or find out a common Medium, Rate, Price, or Proportion in the mixture of divers things together, which is performed by reducing the ſeveral prices to one Denomination.

Then multiply the quantity of each parcel by its price, and add all the products together; the which total divide by the number of all the parcels that are to be mixed, and the quotient is the anſwer to the queſtion demanded: For

As the whole quantity is to the whole price, ſo is 1 *to its own price.*

Exam-

Example.

A Meal-man hath ſeveral ſorts of Meal of ſeveral prices, and would mix them, ſo that the quantity mixed might be one common price, *viz.*

3 Buſhels at 3 *s.* — 5 *d.* a Buſhel.
4 Buſhels at 5 *s.* — 6 *d.* a Buſhel.
6 Buſhels at 4 *s.* — 8 *d.* a Buſhel.

Now the queſtion is, what one Buſhel of this mixture is worth?

Buſh.	*s.*	*d.*	*Buſh.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Buſh.*	*s.*	*d.*	
3 at	3	5	4 at	5	6	6 at	4	8	
	12			12			12		
	41			66			56	123	3
	3			4			56	264	4
	123			264			335	336	6
								723	3

13 — 723 — 1 *facit* 55 *d.* $1\frac{8}{13}$ *per* buſh.

An Hoſtler mixed Provender for Horſes, *viz.*

	s.	*d.*
5 Buſhels of Oats at	3	6 *per* buſh.
3 Buſhels more at	4	8 *per* buſh.
2 Buſhels of Malt at	2	2 *per* buſh.
4 Buſhels of Beans at	5	3 *per* buſh.

The queſtion is, what one peck of this mixture is worth?

Bush. *s.* *d.* bush. *s.* *d.* bush. *s.* *d.* bush. *s.* *d.*
5 at 3-6 — 3 at 4-8 — 2 at 2-2 — 4 at 5-3

Reduce each quantity into Pecks, each price into pence, and multiply one by the other, then say as before,

If 56 pecks - 682 *d.* 1 peck *facit* 12 *d.* $\frac{5}{28}$

How to prove Alligation Medial.

Compare the total value of the several mixtures, with the value of the whole mixture, and if they come both alike, the work is true; as in the former Example may appear.

Bush.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
5 at	3	6	0	17	6
3 at	4	8	0	14	0
2 at	2	2	0	04	4
4 at	5	3	1	01	0

2 : 16 : 10

(1
(0
682
(5|6
222
4

2 : 16 : 10

An

An Alehouse-keeper mixeth 3 sorts of Ale together, *viz.* 15 Gal. at 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Gal. 22 Gal. at 5 *d. per* Gal. 20 Gal. at 6 *d. per* Gal. The question is, what one Gallon of this mixture is worth?

facit 5 *d.* — 0 *qrs.* — $\frac{40}{57}$.

A Refiner having 10 ℔ of silver Bullion of 8 ounces fine, 12 ℔ of 6 ounces fine, and 11 ℔ of 9 ounces fine, is desirous to melt all together, and to know what fineness a pound weight of this Mass shall be?

l.	*l.*	*l.*		
10	12	11	11	80
8	6	9	12	72
			10	99
80	72	99	33	251

33 — 251 — 1 *facit* 7 *oz.* $\frac{20}{33}$ fine.

Or thus:

10 + 12 + 11 — 33
10 x 8 = 80
12 x 6 = 72
11 x 9 = 99

Then
33 251 — 1
say if
facit 7 *oz.* $\frac{20}{33}$ fine.

Note that a + thus, doth signifie Addition, and two lines thus = Equality or Equation, but a x thus, Multiplication.

III. It will be necessary here to ac-

quaint you, that as ſilver is eſtimated 12 ounces to the pound, and 20 penny weight to the ounce; ſo an ounce of gold is divided into 24 parts called Carects; now Refiners, Goldſmiths, and Mint-maſters, to diſtinguiſh the differing fineneſs of either according as it endureth the fire: As for example, an ounce of Gold being tried, loſeth 3 Carects, it is eſtimated 21 Carects fine; if it loſeth 10 penny weight, it is eſteemed 11 ounces, and 10 penny weight fine, *&c.*

A Goldſmith is to melt 9 ℔ 4 $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ of gold Bullion of 16 Carects fine, with 7 ℔ 7 $\frac{3}{5}$ of 22 Carects fine; the queſtion is, how many Carects fine a pound of this mixture is worth?

Reduce them into $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and work as before.

facit 18 Carects $\frac{14}{81}$ fine.

Or thus,

225 x 16 — 3600 22 † 180 — 405
108 x 22 — 3960

Then ſay,

If 405 - 7560 - 1 *facit* 18 Car. $\frac{1}{18}$ fine.

A Mint-maſter hath 60 ℔ weight of Gold

Gold of 23 Carects fine, and 80 ℔ weight of 19 Carects fine; the question is, whether there ought any Alloy to be mixed with it, to make a pound of this mixture to be 21 Carects fine?

An Alloy is a mixture of some baser metal, as Copper, &c. to moderate the fineness of it.

23	19	1389	60
60	80	1520	80
1389	1520	2900	140

140——2900 —— 1 *facit* 20 $\frac{1}{7}$ Carects fine. But it should be 21 Carects fine.

Wherefore I conclude this mixture is not fine enough by $\frac{2}{7}$ of 20 Carects fine; therefore no Alloy is to be used, but more Gold to be put in.

The second part of the Rule of Alligation.

1. The former Rule required only a common rate or price from the whole of several quantities mixed together, but this requires a price and quantity in general, composed of such particulars as the mixture is to be made of, and the parts to be taken proportionably according to the price, quantity, or quality of each one.

Exam-

Example.

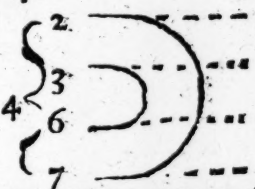
A Tobacconiſt having ſeveral ſorts of Tobaccoes, as ſome at 2 *s.* a pound, others at 3 *s.* a pound, other at 6 *s.* a pound, and the beſt at 7 *s.* a pound, and is deſirous to mix 112 lb. together, ſo that he might ſell the whole mixture for 4 *s.* a pound; the queſtion is, what quantity of each muſt be taken to make up this mixture?

In order to the working of this queſtion, and others following;

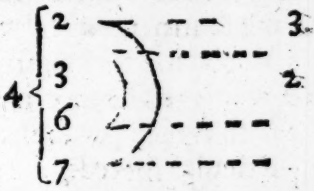
Firſt, Set down the common number (or price) propounded (towards the left hand) which is 4 *s.* and likewiſe the prices given, *viz.* 2 *s.* 3 *s.* 6 *s.* 7 *s.* thus orderly one under another, as you have learned in Addition.

2. Obſerve what ſums are greater, and what are leſſer than the common number, and couple a greater and a leſſer together, by making a ſemicircle from one to the other: for two greater or two leſſer cannot be mixt together, becauſe two leſſer being thus taken, can never make ſo many as the com-

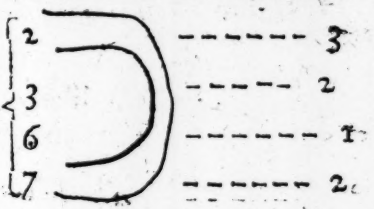
common number, and two greater will be too many.



3. Having thus linked them, obſerve what the difference is between each of the greater ſums, and the common price; the which difference is ſet directly againſt his fellow, which is linked with him.

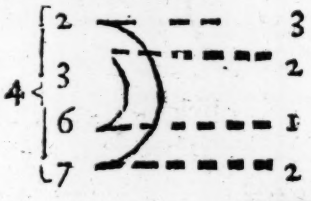


Then likewiſe mark the difference between the leſſer numbers, and the common number, and ſet each difference thereof againſt that which is linked with it.



Laſtly,

Laſtly, Add all the differences into one ſum, which ought to be the firſt number in the Rule of Three; and the whole quantity to be mixed the ſecond; and each particular difference the third.



8

Then work theſe according to the Rule of Three, and the fourth number will declare the exact proportion of the mixture.

For as the whole difference is to the whole quantity, ſo is each particular difference to each particular mixed.

l.

8—112-3 *facit* 42 for the firſt ſort.
8—112-2 *facit* 28 of the ſecond.
8—112-1 *facit* 14 of the third.
8—112-2 *facit* 28 of the fourth.

112

To prove this and the like queſtions, multiply the whole quantity mixed by the common price, as here 112 by 4.

facit 448.

2, Mul-

2. Multiply all the particular quantities found by its own price, as 42 by 2, 28 by 3, *&c.* and if the total of all the products agree with the former sum (448) your work is well done.

A Vintner hath four sorts of Wine of several prices, *viz.* some of 15 *d.* a Gallon, 17 *d.* a Gallon, 19 *d.* a Gallon, and 23 *d.* a Gallon, of which he is minded to mix the quantity of 32 Gallons. The question is, how many Gallons he must take of each sort, to make the Gallon worth but 18 *d.*

10

Gall.

10 —— 32 —— 1 *facit* $3\frac{1}{5}$
10 —— 32 —— 5 *facit* 16
10 —— 32 —— 3 *facit* $9\frac{3}{5}$
10 —— 32 —— 1 *facit* $3\frac{1}{5}$

32

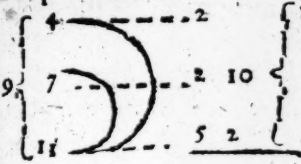
A Druggeſt had 3 ſorts of Drugs, one was valued at 4 *s.* the pound, another ſort 7 *s.* the pound, the third ſort at 11 *s.* a pound; out of theſe ſorts he made two parcels, either of them to be 30 ℔. weight, whereof one of them thus mixed to be ſold for 9 *s.* the ℔. and the other for 10 *s.* the ℔. How many pound muſt be taken of either ſort to make each mixture?

The price propounded in the firſt Propoſition is 9 *s.* and in the other 10 *s.* likewiſe the prices given are 4 *s.* 7 *s.* and 11 *s.* but ſeeing two of theſe given prices are leſſer than the common price, I cannot proceed to the former Example: Therefore I couple the two leſſer with the greater, and their differences I ſet againſt the greater, and the difference of the greater againſt the two leſſer, then work as before.

For as 11 the whole difference, is to 30 the whole quantity, ſo is 2 the firſt difference unto 5 and $\frac{5}{7}$ for its quantity.

Pro-

Propoſition 1.



11

11 — 30 — 2 *fa.* 5
11 — 30 — 2 *fa.* 5
11 — 30 — 7 *fa.* 19

30

Propoſition 2.

11

$\frac{5}{1}$ 11 — 30 — 9 *fa.* 24, $\frac{6}{1}$
$1\frac{5}{1}$ 11 — 30 — 1 *fa.* 2, $\frac{8}{1}$
$1\frac{4}{11}$ 11 — 30 — 1 *fa.* $\frac{8}{11}$

30

Barley at 7 Groats the Buſhel, Wheat at 11 Groats the Buſhel, Rye at 5 Groats the Buſhel, and Oats at 10 Groats the Buſhel, are ſo to be mixed as 100 Buſhels of the mixture may be ſold for 8 Groats the Buſhel; the queſtion is how much muſt be taken for each ſort.

9

9 —— 100 —— 3 *facit* 33 $\frac{3}{9}$ Barley.
9 —— 100 —— 2 *facit* 22 $\frac{2}{9}$ Wheat.
9 —— 100 —— 1 *facit* 11 $\frac{1}{9}$ Rye.
9 —— 100 —— 3 *facit* 3 3 $\frac{3}{9}$ Oats.

100

How

How much Alloy must I mix with Bullion of 11 ounces $\frac{5}{6}$ fine, to abase the Bullion to 6 ounces $\frac{1}{2}$ fine.

ounces $6\frac{1}{2}$ { ounces $11\frac{5}{6}$ / 0 } $6\frac{1}{2}$ / $5\frac{1}{3}$

By this Alligation there must be taken 5 ounces and $\frac{1}{3}$ of Alloy, to mix with the 6 *oz.* $\frac{1}{2}$ of Bullion.

A Goldsmith hath 4 sorts of Gold, one finer than another, whereof one is 18 Carects fine, 20 Carects, 16 Carects fine, and the fourth 22 Carects fine: All these he would mix with such an Alloy, as that the whole mixture of 150 *oz.* should be 15 Carects fine; the question is, how much must be taken of each sort?

To answer this, and others of this nature, set down as before the rate demanded at the left hand, and the particulars under one another, and subscribe a Cypher under all (for the Alloy unknown) to set the Alloys difference, which is 15, against all the other sums, according to the Example: then work as before, saying, as 76 the whole difference is to 150 the whole quantity, so is each particular difference to the quantity sought.

15

76 —— 150 —— 15 *facit* 20 $\frac{23}{38}$
76 —— 150 —— 15 *facit* 29 $\frac{23}{38}$
76 —— 150 —— 15 *facit* 29 $\frac{23}{38}$
76 —— 150 —— 15 *facit* 29 $\frac{23}{38}$
76 —— 150 —— 16 *facit* 31 $\frac{22}{48}$

150

A Refiner hath ſeveral ſorts of Bullion, *viz.* 30 *lb.* of 6 *oz.* fine, 16 of 8 *oz.* fine, 12 *lb.* of 9 *oz.* fine, and he would ſo mix them together, that a pound thereof ſhould bear 6 ounces fine. The demand is, whether any Alloy ought to be mixed with it, and how much?

Firſt, ſee by Alligation Medial what fineneſs an ounce of this mixture will bear when mixed together, then work as in the laſt queſtion ſave one.

			180	30
30	16	12	128	16
6	8	9	108	12
180	128	108	416	58

(1
(0
416 (7 oz. $29\frac{5}{9}$
58

Therefore it is manifest that Alloy must be mixed to allay from 7 oz. $29\frac{5}{9}$ to 6 ounces, which is to be done thus, and you will find for every 6 ounces of Bullion he must take 1 oz. $29\frac{5}{9}$ of Alloy to mix with it.

$$6\left\{\begin{matrix}7\ 29\frac{5}{9})-6\\ 0\ \ -1\ 29\frac{5}{9}\end{matrix}\right.$$

$$7\ 29\frac{5}{9}$$

CHAP. XXV.

Of Instructions for the measuring of any Superficies, Board, Glass, Hangings, Pavements, &c.

1. OBserve that Board and Glass, are usually measured by the foot, and the foot containeth 144 inches.

There

There is a Table 24 foot in length, and 3 foot wide. I demand how many foot is contained therein?

The Rule is,

Multiply the length by the breadth, and the Product giveth the content of the whole.

24.
3
facit 72 foot.

There is a Table of 20 foot 9 inches long, and 3 foot 8 inches broad; how many foot doth it contain?

Reduce them into Inches, and multiply as before.

facit 76 foot $\frac{1}{12}$.

How to measure Glass.

There is a House hath 26 panes of Glass in the Window, each pane being 2 foot 3 inches long, and 18 inches wide: The question is, how many foot of Glass is contained in all?

facit 87 foot $\frac{3}{4}$.

Pavements and Hangings are usually measured by the Yard.

One yard in length is 3 foot.

One yard square upon the Superficies is 9 foot.

How

How to measure Pavements.

There is a piece of ground to be paved, containing 49 yards in length, and 31 yards in breadth; how many yards is contained therein?

facit 1519 yards.

A Gentleman had his door paved, being 37 yards 2 foot one way, and 7 yards 1 foot the other way. I demand how many yards are there in all?

facit 276 yards $\frac{8}{9}$.

A Suit of Hangings 45 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ long, and 2 yards $\frac{1}{4}$ broad: how many yards are there in all?

Divide by 16, because 16 quarters is one yard square.

facit 102 yards $\frac{3}{8}$.

Instructions for the measuring of Solids, as Timber and Stone, &c.

12 Inches is one foot in length,

144 Inches is one foot square superficies.

1728 Inches is one foot solid.

There is a stone of 4 foot long, 3 foot broad, and 2 foot deep. I demand how many square foot is contained therein?

The

The Rule is,

Multiply the 3 Dimensions one into another, and the Product is the answer.

facit 24 foot.

A stone of 5 foot 9 inches long, 4 foot 7 inches broad, 2 foot 8 inches deep; I demand how many foot there is contained in the said stone?

Reduce all the Dimensions into Inches, and divide by 1728.

facit 70 foot $\frac{5}{18}$.

How to measure Timber.

A piece of Timber 20 foot 8 inches in length, 2 foot 5 inches broad, and 2 foot thick: how many foot doth it contain?

facit 99 foot $\frac{8}{9}$.

A Country man borrowed of his neighbour a stack of Hay, the Content whereof was 40 foot square: — When the time of payment came, he told his neighbour he could not pay him all together, but he would pay him 20 foot square at that time, and 20 foot square more at another time afterwards, which he performed; The question is, whether he paid the full quantity borrowed, or what was wanting thereof.

40

40	20
40	20
1600	400
40	20
64000 borrowed.	8000
	8000
	16000 paid.

So that he paid but one quarter of the quantity he borrowed.

There are many things of this nature, that might be brought in under these two heads, which are more difficult, as the measuring of Land of several forms; and the measuring of Timber, Stone, or other things not equally squared; the well managing whereof would require a Treatise of it self, which I omit, in regard it doth not so much concern my practice, nor my intention in this Tract; but I judge this sufficient for the present.

Laus Deo.

FINIS.

London, Printed for *Tho. Rooks*, at the *Lamb* and *Ink-bottle* in *Ludgate-street*.
Who makes and sells the best Ink for Records.